

THE U.F.A.

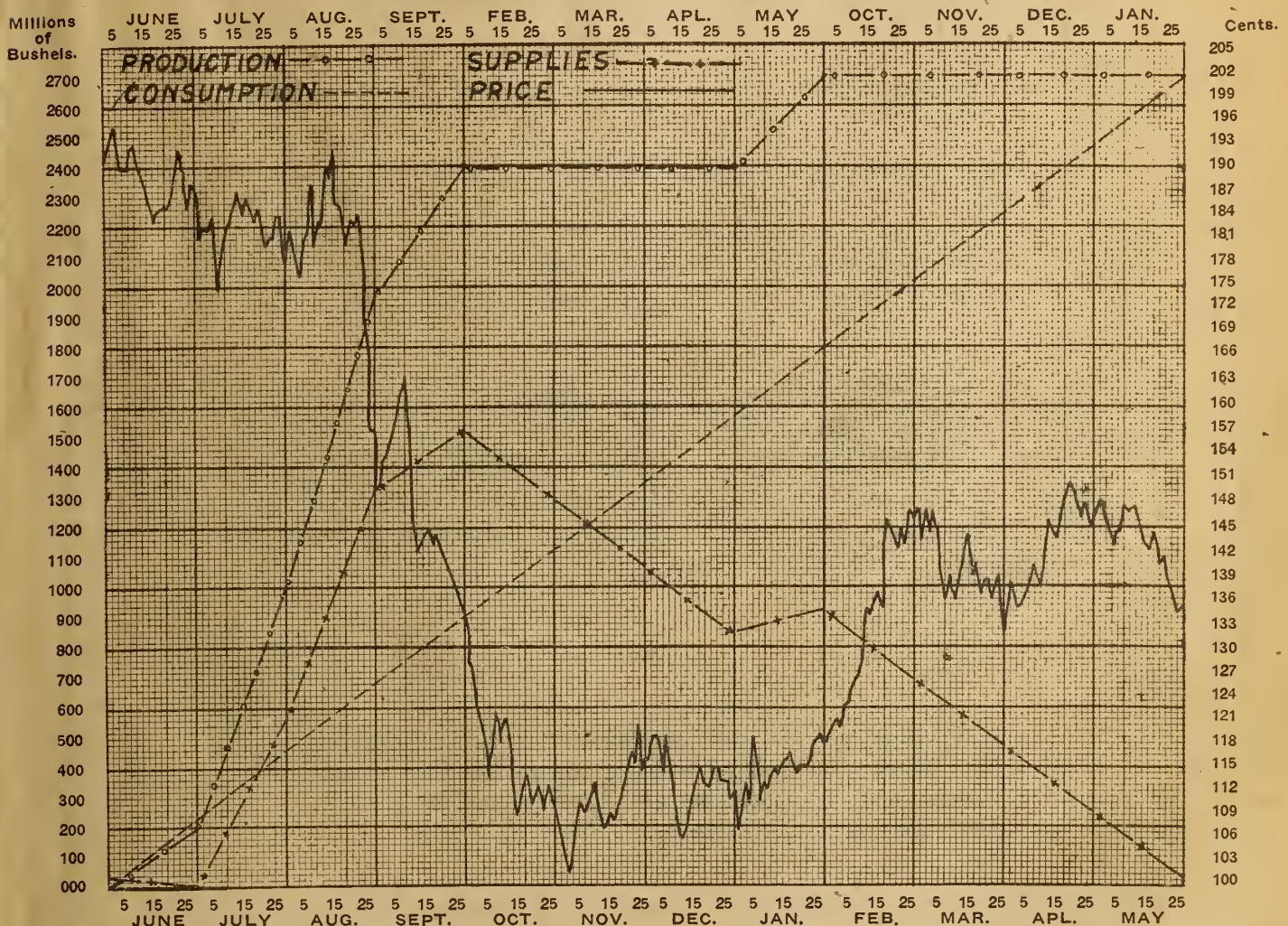
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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15, 1922

No. 8

The Effect of Inefficient Selling Upon Canadian Wheat Prices



Indicating that the flow of Canadian wheat to the world's markets begins at a time when world supplies are at the maximum and buyers are most favorably situated to take advantage of forced selling, the chart above illustrates the slump in prices resulting from this condition. It is estimated that from two-thirds to three-quarters of the Canadian wheat crop of 1921 was sold by the farmers at prices ranging from \$1.02 to \$1.20.

The figures in the vertical column on the left hand side of the chart represent millions of bushels of wheat, and should be read in conjunction with the lines of Production, Consumption and Supplies. The figures on the right hand side of the chart represent prices in cents, and should be read in conjunction with the irregular line which indicates the fluctuation in Prices. The lines of Production, Consumption and Supplies represent average world conditions during recent years, while the Price line indicates prices of No. 1 Spot Northern at Winnipeg, during the year ending May 31st, 1922.

"Production" means the amount of wheat harvested in the world month by month; "Supplies" mean the amount left in the world's reservoir after consumption demands have been met. The annual wheat production is absorbed by the annual normal consumption. The price is influenced by the quantity of wheat that is forced on the market, in reference to the consumption demands. At the end of the cereal year the reservoir is practically empty.

According to statistics given in "The Round-Up" of Chicago, of May 20, 1922, from which the averages of world production and consumption and supplies are taken, at the beginning of June in an average year, the world supplies of wheat left over from the previous season total 25,000,000 bushels, as indicated. The supplies are augmented by the June harvest of 200,000,000 bushels.

The line of Consumption continues upward as a straight diagonal line, indicating an average consumption of 225,000,000 bushels per month. The line of Production rises sharply from July to the end of August, and continues to rise in September as the Canadian wheat is harvested. During October, November and December no production is shown. The line of Production rises again in January when the Australian and Argentine crops are harvested. No further production is indicated during February, March, April and May.

The line of Supplies, representing the difference between production and consumption, rises from the beginning of July to the end of September, and then turns downward to the end of December, rises again slightly in January, and then continues downward during the remainder of the period.

An article on Page 4 by President Wood, setting forth the reasons why a Wheat Board is needed by the Canadian farmers, enters fully into the relation between average world supplies of wheat and Canadian prices.

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Hudson's Bay Company

CALGARY

THE U. F. A.

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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15th, 1922

No. 8

EDITORIAL

In many rural communities Locals of the U.F.A. will entertain as their guests of honor on Dominion Day newcomers and unnaturalized residents of their districts. By resolution of the Annual Convention quoted elsewhere in this issue, July First was set apart by the organization as "Canada's Future Citizens' Day," and it was suggested that every Local should issue an invitation to residents of recent arrival, and to all those who have not yet obtained the rights of citizenship, to participate in the day's events. The occasion will provide an opportunity for members to welcome into their midst newcomers who, whether they be from the British Isles or the United States or other countries, or from other districts find themselves in new and strange surroundings. Those of the guests of the day who are not yet naturalized may be informed of the means by which they may become citizens, entitled fully to participate in the life of the community—national, Provincial and local. A portion of the program of the day, in districts where many farmers of foreign birth reside, will in all probability be devoted to a brief discussion of the process of naturalization and other similar matters.

In their organization the United Farmers of Alberta have known no distinctions of race or creed. Among the various influences which have been exerted to counter racial narrowness and prejudice, theirs has been in this Province, the most powerful. Owing to their intimate association with every phase of the life of the people on the farms, who constitute the great majority of the population of Alberta, and to their democratic form of organization, they have succeeded as no other organization could have done, in breaking down the barriers which separate race from race. Recognizing equal rights among all citizens (not by word only, but in daily practice), fostering the spirit and practice of co-operation and of self-government, and progressively enlarging the scope of both, the U.F.A. have been able, through their Locals, to rouse members of the community of every racial origin to a realization of their rights and duties as citizens. One of the incidental but vitally important results of this awakening has been the defeat in Alberta of the pluto-democratic party system—"pluto-democracy" being defined as government through the influence of money under the forms of a democracy.

It is well that citizens of Canadian and British and American birth should realize in how large a measure the civilizations of Britain, and North America have been enriched by the infusion of qualities derived from peoples of different blood. There never has been any valid ground

for racial arrogance—on the part of Canadians of British or French or American stock—and in this Province such arrogance is happily exceptional. If Canadians have much to give to those who have recently become citizens of this country, they also have much to gain from the association. Many of these new citizens have been denied in early life the opportunities which Canadians have enjoyed; but, when they have met with honest dealing and fairplay, they have been responsive to the appeal to join with their fellow-citizens in shouldering the responsibilities of citizenship.

Among the non-British settlers from the old world, citizens from North-western Europe have most readily responded to the opportunities which the U.F.A. provides. In temperament and in national characteristics they most nearly resemble the English-speaking peoples. But the gifts which may be made to a common citizenship by the Slavic peoples, to mention only one of the races which are represented in large numbers in the rural communities, will be not less vital and important. "Slav blood," said Lord Haldane, recently, discussing the contribution to social progress made by

an Englishman of Slavic parentage, "carries with it gifts of imagination which are rare among Anglo-Saxons and Saxons. Such qualities are very valuable, if, at times, they seem to make the solution of the complex problems of life and science easier than these problems really are. For these gifts bring fresh light when they are systematically applied. In mathematics, in music, in imaginative literature, this has been conspicuously shown."

It is significant that in the recent literature of the United States which is most vital and creative, citizens of other than

Anglo-Saxon origin have attained a distinctive place. They have attained this place not by slavish copying of traditional habits of thought, but by contributing freely their own peculiar gifts.

In Canada also the time is approaching when such citizens, interpreting the desires and aspirations of their own people, and their reactions to a new environment, may be expected to take their place with fellow-citizens of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic or French stock, in the development of a common civilization—a civilization, in Canada, less narrowly national, perhaps, than the civilization which the Anglo-Saxon alone might build, and more fitted to take its place in the League of Free Peoples which is a goal of the future.

And in Alberta, at this time, their contribution can be made through no more effective channel than that of service in the organized farmers' movement, which is seeking to establish on a basis of justice, the claims of the farming industry to its legitimate place in the public economy of the nation.

PRESIDENT WOOD ON CITIZENSHIP

Every citizen who continues to live in the country of his nativity is worthy of the name of citizenship just in proportion to the efforts he puts forth in trying to make all social conditions better in the community, the province and the nation.

A man who adopts a country other than the one of his nativity and does not give his adopted country his best efforts as a citizen is not worthy of citizenship in that country.

A native or naturalized citizen who does not take a sympathetic interest in and try to encourage and assist in every possible way immigrants who have been invited to settle in that country, to become good citizens, is more to blame than the immigrant if the immigrant fails in the development of the proper standard of citizenship.

No citizen is worthy who is not ready to sympathetically co-operate with and assist all other citizens, either potential or actual.

Why the Canadian Farmer Needs a Wheat Board

By H. W. Wood

At the present time wheat is being sold by farmers to country elevators or shipped direct and sold through the agency of commission merchants. Most country elevator companies protect their buyings by immediate sale for future deliveries, giving time for the wheat purchased to reach the terminal. When farmers ship direct most of them give instructions to their commission agents to sell on arrival. Under this system it is impossible for commission merchants to regulate intelligently the flow of wheat, or efficiently to negotiate the price with world buyers. This gives all the trading advantage to the buyer and puts the seller to every disadvantage.

It is reasonable, and legitimate under the competitive system, when the flow of wheat into the selling reservoir is abnormal, and the out-flow on account of forced sales is also abnormal, that buyers will take advantage by hammering prices down.

Flow of Wheat When Reservoirs Are Full.

The flow of the Canadian wheat takes place at the time when the world's reservoirs of available wheat are the fullest and the buyers have the greatest opportunity to take advantage of forced selling. This will be manifested by the following quotation from P. S. Goodman, an expert statistician, in "The Round-Up," of Chicago, May 20th, 1922.

"The reservoir is not always full, it is subject to the periods of flow of the grain from the fields."

"Supplies are low on the approach of summer, the reservoir is almost empty in June, the level remains stationary. The heavy flood of grain pours into the surplus reservoir during September, the high tide is reached at the end of the latter month with about 1,525,000,000 bushels. October, November and December consumption lowers the level to 850,000,000 bushels. In January the Argentine and Australian harvests add 75,000,000 to the supplies after allowing for the monthly consumption of 225,000,000. The February, March, April and May withdrawals almost exhaust the supplies, and June empties the supply except for the small amount proceeding to consumption. The first of the new harvests occur in June and the flow of grain is on the way for the coming year."

We visualize the situation by months in the following presentation:

| | Harvest | | Consumption | | Supplies | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Million Bushels | Million Bushels | Million Bushels | Million Bushels | Million Bushels | Million Bushels |
| July ----- | 800 | 225 | 575 | | | |
| August ---- | 970 | 225 | 1,325 | | | |
| September -- | 430 | 225 | 1,525 | | | |
| October ---- | | 225 | 1,300 | | | |
| November -- | | 225 | 1,075 | | | |
| December --- | | 225 | 850 | | | |
| January --- | 300 | 225 | 925 | | | |
| February --- | | 225 | 700 | | | |
| March ----- | | 225 | 475 | | | |
| April ----- | | 225 | 250 | | | |
| May ----- | | 225 | 25 | | | |
| June ----- | 200 | 225 | | | | |

"This is the practical presentation of the world wheat season in an average year. A supplemental and corollary

statement of the surplus production and distribution is essential to fix the main features of the wheat market. Domestic production affects the problem of prices only so far as a particular country has a surplus or deficit, and if there was no world movement in settlement of balances the price of wheat would vary with the general price level of each country.

"In the past two seasons the settlement of balances has caused a flow of 660,000,000 bushels from surplus to deficient countries, or at the rate of 55,000,000 bushels a month. This surplus is the chief price making element. The exporting and importing situation by countries follows, again assuming the averages:

| Exporting | | Amount |
|----------------------|--|-------------|
| United States ----- | | 260,000,000 |
| Canada ----- | | 160,000,000 |
| Argentina ----- | | 120,000,000 |
| Australia ----- | | 100,000,000 |
| All others ----- | | 20,000,000 |
| Importing | | Amount |
| England ----- | | 240,000,000 |
| Italy ----- | | 75,000,000 |
| France ----- | | 40,000,000 |
| Germany ----- | | 30,000,000 |
| Eastern Europe ----- | | 55,000,000 |
| Other European ----- | | 80,000,000 |
| Orient ----- | | 20,000,000 |
| All others ----- | | 80,000,000 |

By the first set of figures it will be noted that the world's supply of wheat reaches its peak in September, when, in an average year, it is 25,000,000 bushels above one-half of the total world's production. This is the month in which the forced selling of Canadian wheat begins and continues up to the 1st of February.

Farmer Sold in Period of Low Prices

From two-thirds to three-quarters of the crop of the three Prairie Provinces passed out of the producers' possession between the last of September and the first of January. The diagram in "The U.F.A." of June 1st showed the profit derived from the intelligent buying of that wheat and the loss by unintelligent selling.

According to Julius Barnes, "During the month of August the exports of the United States wheat and flour reached the enormous and unprecedented total of 67,000,000 bushels, compared with 43,000,000 on the largest single month's export." Under the tremendous pressure of this enforced selling the market had declined from an average price of \$1.82½ in July to \$1.50 at the first of September, when the Canadian wheat began to flow. During the beginning of this flow, the market advanced from \$1.50 to \$1.64 in less than two weeks. Our Canadian millers needed some wheat for immediate milling purposes, and the foreign market needed some Northern grades for blending purposes. These immediate wants were supplied. By this time our wheat was in full flow. We were forcing to the limit our supplies on to an already overloaded market. The strain was too great. The inevitable break and collapse came. In less than a month the price had to be boggled from \$1.64 to \$1.14. Inside of another three weeks, after a very temporary rally, it had slipped down to

\$1.02 and the Canadian producer was drinking the dregs of a weak, inefficient selling system.

Consequences of Reckless Selling

The consequences of this kind of selling were exactly what might have been expected. From the 10th of September to the 2nd of November the price had declined from \$1.64 to \$1.02, a decline of 37 per cent of the value of the wheat on September 10th. From two-thirds to three-quarters of our Western wheat was sold at from \$1.20 down to \$1.02 per bushel. After analyzing world conditions of supply and demand, there is no good reason for believing that had the flow been regulated, and sales intelligently negotiated, this wheat would have sold for less than \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Our reckless selling not only took down the price of our own wheat, but also the price of the world's supply. The world's exportable and importable quantities of wheat average 55,000,000 bushels per month. During four months we were supplying from one-half to three-quarters of this demand at the buyers' own price. Why would they buy from other countries at a higher price when we were selling at a lower one?

The British buyer, who is perhaps the most sagacious in the world, seems to have learned a lesson from the war which he has not forgotten. Canada, perhaps the most unsagacious seller in the world, seems to have learned nothing from the war, consequently has nothing to forget. We are expecting too much from Great Britain and other buying nations if we expect them to buy stupidly just because we sell stupidly.

Why a Wheat Board?

The question is asked, "Why do we want a Wheat Board?" I think that question is fully answered in the above. We want a Wheat Board simply for the purpose of stabilizing the Canadian wheat trade by regulating and controlling the flow of wheat, and negotiating the sale of it, feeding it to the market as the demand requires, instead of forcing it on the market regardless of demand. We want to take down the sign that Canada has the cheapest wheat in the world, and put up a sign that on and after September 1st, 1922, Canada will be ready to negotiate sales of perfectly good hard spring wheat to all buyers at fair and reasonable prices.

We do not want to manipulate the market and thereby raise prices to an abnormal or fictitious high level, but we do want to stop choosing the psychological time to force a glut on the market and thereby have to sell our own wheat at ten to twenty-five cents per bushel below its actual reasonable value.

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NEW CREAMERIES.

New creameries are being built in several sections of the northern part of the Province. Cheese factories are being erected at Rossington, Round Hill and Calmer, and a creamery is being built privately at Wetaskiwin. A creamery is also being built at Peace River Crossing, and another at Berwyn, end of steel on the E. D. & B. C. These are all private concerns.

The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. HOWES, B.Sc.

CHAPTER IV.

A Happy Medium.

Xenophon and Cato represented the extremes among agriculturists. They were, respectively, the idealist and the materialist, both with an intense pride in agriculture, the former because of his love for the great outdoors and the animals on his farm, and the latter because agricultural products offered a safe and paying employment and produced the best types of men. The subject of the present sketch typifies a sort of happy medium between the two extremists just mentioned.

Marcus Terentius Varro, (B.C. 116-28) "the most learned of the Romans," was essentially the product of the land. Born on a farm, he was raised in habits of simple rural industry, but received a good education. It is true he figured in military and political activities, and managed to antagonize both Caesar and Anthony, but unlike many of the public men of his day, he escaped the consequences and returned to agricultural life and to his writings. He wrote a great agricultural treatise—*Rerum Rusticarum*—in his eightieth year because about that time he had arrived at the conclusion that:

"All life is but a bubble, the more fragile is that of an old man, and my eightieth year admonishes me to pack my fardel and prepare for the long journey." He decided to write this book for the guidance and direction of his wife.

Treatise on Farming

This treatise on farm management is perhaps the best that has come down to us from antiquity. It is more complete in its scope than that written by Cato and it confines itself strictly to agricultural matters. Indeed, he is not beyond making a mildly sarcastic remark upon Cato's tendency to spread himself over too wide a field:

"Are there not in the book of the celebrated Cato, which is published concerning agriculture, such things as these: how you are to make cakes, and in what manner you are to salt fitches of bacon? Not to mention that other prescription of his that if one wishes to indulge in over-eating and drinking at an entertainment he must eat some leaves of brassica steeped in vinegar!"

Indeed, while Varro is not so precise or original as some in his style, his advice more nearly approaches that which would be appreciated by the average farmer even of this day. He seems to have been a happy individual who, while practical enough for all purposes, was idealistic enough to get his pleasure from farm environment.

Need for Intelligence and Foresight.

Varro has a very sane attitude toward the work of farming, and while he is such an earnest advocate of agriculture, he is filled with the importance of the fact that it takes intelligence and foresight to get results. Throughout his book there stand out two points: first, that farming must pay to be successful, and in the second place that attention must be paid to healthful surroundings. The latter point is stressed no doubt because of the prevalence at times of malaria in the land where he lived, which he claimed was due to unsanitary conditions. The first point is just as pertinent in our day as his. Let him speak for himself:

"The two things most essential in agriculture are, whether the profit will be adequate to the expense and labor; and whether the situation is healthy or not. If either of these is not attainable and any one wishes to farm, he is insane and is to be put under the custody of his relations. For no one, of sound mind, ought to wish to incur expenses in farming if he sees that there can be no recompense; or, if there be a probability of a recompense, if he sees that destruction is likely to ensue from pestilence."

Where to Place Farm Buildings.

In connection with his interest in healthful surroundings, it may not be out of place to quote what he has to say about the location of the farm buildings and to call attention to his sane advice in regard to the scope of these buildings:

"We build great houses at considerable expense, and we keep them up with greater, and when they are less than the farm requires, the produce is usually wasted.

"When you plan to build, try your best to locate the steading at the foot of a wooded hill where the pastures are rich, and turn it so as to catch the healthiest prevailing breeze. The best situation is facing the east so to secure shade in summer and sun in winter. But if you must build on the bank of a river, take care that you do not let the steading face the river, for it will be very cold in winter and unhealthy in summer. Like precautions must be taken against swampy places for the same reasons, and particularly because as they dry, swamps breed certain animalculae which cannot be seen with the eyes and which we breathe through the nose and mouth into the body, where they cause grave maladies."

From a treatise as comprehensive as that written by Varro, our space justifies the quotation of only typical passages such as the foregoing. Another quotation might be taken from his advice in regard to livestock. In particular one might refer to his advice in the selection of cattle.

"He who wishes to buy a herd of neat cattle should take care first that they are of an age to produce, rather than past breeding; that they are well set up, clean limbed, square bodied, large, with black horns and broad brows, large black eyes, hairy ears, flat cheek bones, snub-nosed, not hump-backed, but rather with the back bone slightly roached, wide nostrils, blackish lips, a neck muscular and long with dew laps hanging from it, the barrel large and well ribbed, the shoulders broad and the quarters good, a tail sweeping the heels, the end being frizzled in a heavy brush, the legs rather short and straight with knees projecting a little and well separated, the feet narrow and not inclined to spread in walking, the hoofs not being splayed but consisting of light and even bones, and a hide which is not rough and hard to the touch. The best colour is black, next red, third chestnut and last white: for a white coat indicates weakness, as black indicates endurance: of the other two colours red is more common than chestnut, and both than black and white. In addition you should be particular that the bull is of good breed, which is determined from his conformation and his get, as calves usually reproduce the qualities of their sire."

How does this compare with the points laid down at our present day lectures on live stock? Are you inclined to laugh at some of the fancy points submitted by Varro? If so, will you quietly think over some of the fancy points of today and tell us if the old Roman transgresses more than we transgress. For instance, do we not place a good deal of stress upon hair, color of tongue and color of nose? However, the foregoing quotation is only indicative of the detailed advice submitted by Varro in regard to all classes of live stock and as well in regard to breeding and feeding.

Lure of the Cities.

As an old man Varro runs true to form in that he bewails at times "the departure of the good old days" and fears for the irresponsibility of the youth of that day. In this connection it is not uninteresting to note what he has to say about the unfortunate tendency of the rural population to drift to urban centres:

"Our illustrious ancestors preferred those who lived in the country to the inhabitants of cities, and not without reason. But families have now crept into towns, having taken leave of the scythe and the plough, and choose to be in the theatre and circus, rather than in the field and vineyard."

One writer has said that this statement of Varro should make our present day advocates of "back to the land" blush for their lack of originality.

However high we may place the caliber of Varro's writings we must not forget that the greatest source of interest lies in the fact that Varro furnished Virgil with the solid foundation for the "Georgics," but while Virgil is indebted to Varro, we must not lose sight of the fact that the farmer poet gave Varro's agricultural information a wider interest to mankind; as one writer has said, "Virgil gave it wings." It is true that Virgil does not give any credit to Varro for the body of agricultural knowledge from which he drew, but that is true of Virgil in other fields. We know that he lived near Varro and it is generally assumed that while they differed politically, they were on good terms otherwise. In any case we find Varro very much in evidence throughout the "Georgics" and it is only when Virgil gets away from Varro that he wanders agriculturally. However, since his poem is not remarkable for agricultural heresies but for agricultural accuracies, farmers may well be proud of the fact that the great poet has written so well of rural scenes and events, and in making this acknowledgement it were well that they forget not the practical old farmer Varro who laid the foundation.

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DOMINION TRADE.

A question asked by G. G. Coote, M.P., in the House of Commons, secured the information that in the fiscal year 1900-1901, the Dominion's total trade was \$372,209,837, of which \$177,700,694 was imports and \$194,509,143 was exports. In the year 1910-1911, the imports were \$451,745,108, the exports \$290,000,210, and the total trade \$741,745,318; while in the year 1920-1921 the imports were \$1,240,158,882, the exports \$1,210,428,119, and the Dominion's total trade \$2,450,587,001.

:o:

"War is a financial cloud-burst. The Briton and the German obliterated each other in France, in order to gain something which, if they knew it, they had left behind them in London and Berlin. They were ignorant of the fact that all economic rivalry in the economic and military field is brought about by economic tyranny at home."—Public Welfare, London, England, a review of contemporary finance and industry.

Canada's Future Citizen's Day

By Mrs. Mary Puncke

During the last few years much has been written, and many speeches have been made by prominent men and women about the great problem of assimilating the many diverse elements of our population into one united, harmonious whole. Much information has been given thereby, but only those who have made a real study of this subject, and those who have travelled extensively through our Province, realize how desirable it is that a great educational campaign should be launched, among Canadians themselves, and among the foreign-born.

Settlement From Europe.

I have before me the census returns for 1916, showing how many foreign-born citizens resided in Alberta at that time. The figures for 1921 are not yet available, but during these five years little change has taken place, as the immigration has been greatly restricted.

The returns show the following numbers of foreign-born people, settlers from the United States not being included:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Austria-Hungary | 26,539 |
| Belgium | 1,482 |
| Bulgaria | 69 |
| Denmark | 1,902 |
| Finland | 1,194 |
| France | 1,982 |
| Germany | 5,325 |
| Greece | 173 |
| Holland | 1,721 |
| Iceland | 285 |
| Italy | 1,999 |
| Norway | 6,369 |
| Roumania | 541 |
| Russia | 14,733 |
| Sweden | 6,360 |
| Others | 906 |
| | <hr/> 71,580 |

Curiously enough, people coming from Australia, South Africa, and other "British possessions," are classed in the census returns as foreign-born, while those coming from the British Isles are not. This article, however, is intended to deal with those foreign-born who have to become naturalized as British subjects. As we see, the total number of these was 71,580 in 1916, or over 14 per cent. of the population of 496,525.

Should Take Proper Part in Public Affairs.

It is essential, in the best interests of these New Canadians themselves, as well as the rest of the population, that they should become citizens of Canada as soon as possible, that they should become acquainted with the language and institutions of the country, and be fully equipped to take an active part in the management of its public affairs. Many are members of the U.F.A., but the organization needs the active support of all of them. The U.F.A. with its high ideal of citizenship and real brotherhood of men, can make a stronger appeal to these men and women than any other organization.

In order to deal with this question intelligently, we must know more about the customs and habits of the different nationalities, why they left their native country, what their ideals are, and if we have something better to offer them than they had before. It is a grave mistake to denounce as wrong all their customs, habits and ways of doing things, because they are not Canadian.

At the Annual Convention in January the following resolution was carried by unanimous vote:

"Whereas every year thousands of people either from the United States or Europe come into Alberta to make a home for themselves and their families, and

"Whereas it is up to the older settlers to make these people feel that they are welcome and to make them feel that the United Farmers, as an organization, are vitally interested in their welfare, happiness, and ultimate prosperity, and want them to become real Canadians as soon as possible;

"Be it resolved that the U.F.A. set apart one day in the year, to be called 'Canada's Future Citizen's Day,' on which every Local will invite newcomers and all unnaturalized residents of their districts as their guests of honor. A program of speeches by U.F.A. workers on citizenship, process of naturalization, and other topics, followed by an entertainment, would be suitable. It is also suggested that a roll of honor of the names of the citizens who took out naturalization papers during the previous year be started, and read off on this day, and this be Dominion Day."

Mrs. Mary Puncke, the writer of the article appearing on this page, is Director of the U.F.W.A. for Bow River. Mrs. Puncke accompanied her husband to Canada from Holland in 1909, and in 1911 they homesteaded at Stonelaw, Alberta.

Loneliness of a Strange Land

The mode of living of many of these races is different from the Canadian way. They are used to crowding together in small houses. Why? In most of the European countries, farms such as we have, large stretches of land with a home on each holding, are unknown. The people live together in the village, made up of small homes, and the farms are around it. The men go out to the fields in the morning, lunch is carried to them; the women often work in the fields too, leaving the older people to take care of the housework. They cannot build additions when the family grows larger; they have their little home and it has to accommodate all. At night all return, and the village square is the scene of discussions and the social life in general. Fancy these men and women coming to a Canadian farm! Can you imagine the loneliness? A strange language, neighbors far away, no church, no school perhaps. Strange faces, no sympathetic understanding, none of the old recreation, only work, hard work, day after day. Is it any wonder that those who went first urge the newcomers to settle in communities, so that they will have at least a little of the sociability they were accustomed to?

Exclusiveness Not Desirable

And yet, what opportunity will there be for us to become acquainted with one another, and become a united people, if each nationality withdraws itself exclusively from contact with the people of other nationalities? People living in these communities feel less need of learning English, and continue to do things in the old way, for they have no chance to learn new ways.

Too many Canadians have not received these people as their equals; and the women, especially, have not exerted themselves as they should to show the foreign-born women the ways of the

country. They have not tried to find out how much of the good and noble and self-sacrificing there is in those women, who perhaps have given up their mountains, their vineyards, their folks and their beloved village life to assure a better future for their children, under a far greater handicap than those of English-speaking races. Precious little they are getting out of it themselves, I assure you.

A Duty and Opportunity.

It is the bounden duty, as well as the opportunity, of the farmers' organization to arouse the interest of these men and women, give them the social life they crave, give them any help possible in learning English, tell them about the work we are trying to do, and urge them to help us. Do not let us approach them in a patronizing spirit, as if we were on a charitable visit, and they a kind of backward children. Let us go to them as equals, ask them for their help to make this country a better country, let us try to learn from them and give them our teachings in exchange. Our organization should assist them to become familiar with our forms of government, of which many of the New Canadians know little, and with the meaning of the reforms we are seeking.

There have been times when these New Canadians, not having any means of knowing what their rights and privileges as citizens are, have been the victims of unscrupulous men of their own nationality, who have taken advantage of this lack of knowledge to victimize them. If we can assist them to understand the law and customs of this country, and to discover means whereby they may at the same time greatly improve their own condition and help the people of other nationalities to obtain just conditions of life and work for all, we shall have given worthy service.

Prejudice to be Overcome.

Particularly is it necessary to enlist the foreign-born women as members of the organization. We have many Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Holland, Belgian and French women in our organization, but very few German, Ukrainian, Austrian, Russian, and Italian women. Somehow we have not found the way to rouse their interest. They do not realize that they are as much responsible for the government of this country as their men are. It has never been expected of them, and they have perhaps to overcome a little of their own prejudice in this connection. If their men are naturalized, they have the vote also. Voting certificates have been done away with at this session of Parliament.

The first duty of all now is to become naturalized, and, strange as it may seem, it is true that those foreign-born citizens whose native tongue is English have been the slowest in taking up their duties of citizenship. I am speaking now of the Americans. What is the reason? The majority of our European settlers took up homesteads. To prove these up, they had to get naturalization papers. Many of our American settlers, I believe I am safe in saying the majority, bought land, and although they have been here for years, have not felt the need of becoming naturalized.

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The Provincial Secretary's Page

THE STRATHCONA ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Strathcona Constituency U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association will be held on June 28th, in the banquet room of the Driard Hotel, Wetaskiwin. The convention will commence at 9:30 a.m., and will be of one day's duration.

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LETTER FROM BATTLE RIVER DIRECTOR.

In a circular letter to Locals in the Battle River Constituency, D. Brockie, the U.F.A. Director for that Constituency, asks all Locals requiring speakers to communicate with the Director of the Constituency Association for their district, and if possible to arrange several meetings in the same locality in order to save expense. Mr. Brockie writes:

"I realize the difficulty of getting members to renew or new members to come in, owing to hard times, but I am sure they would make a special effort were they to consider the reasonableness of our dues compared with those of other economic groups."

:o:

STOCK SELLING CAMPAIGNS.

It has been reported to the Central Office that stock salesmen of certain companies which are in the promotion stage have been making the statement that these companies have been endorsed by the Central Office of the United Farmers of Alberta.

In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, Central Office desires to point out that it is not its policy to endorse any company, or proposed company. This warning has been issued from the Central Office on a number of occasions in recent years, when attempts have been made to make it appear that some company had the endorsement of the United Farmers of Alberta.

Stock salesmen on behalf of certain companies also sometimes make the claim that the fact that they have been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to sell stock can be taken as evidence of the reliability of that concern.

We feel it necessary in the interests of our members to point out that such representation is not justified. No guarantee or opinion of any kind is given by the Public Utilities Commission that a company to whom they issue permission to sell stock is likely to succeed, and certainly a license from that board to sell stock should not be construed even as an expression of opinion of the members of the board as to the soundness of an investment in such company.

The success of any new company depends upon many considerations, such as the demand that exists or can be created for their products, the integrity, training, experience, and ability of those directing the company, the obtaining of sufficient capital, and many other factors, which can not be foreseen at the outset.

If we were giving advice to our members, we should be inclined to advise them at the present period of depression in agriculture, with the uncertainty as to further conditions, against risking their money in any stock selling propositions. Very few of our members are in a posi-

tion to afford any loss which might result.

It is important to remember, when subscribing for stock in any company, that the acceptance of your application for stock makes you liable for the full par value of that stock, whether the enterprise is successful or not, and even though the enterprise never gets started at all, you are liable just the same.

Central Office is always glad to secure for our Locals what information is available, in regard to any concern, whether from a financial standpoint or otherwise.

We would be obliged if any of our members who are approached by stock salesmen who make representation to the effect that their company has been endorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta, would at once notify Central Office, quoting statements made.

H. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Provincial Secretary.

:o:

ALLIANCE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

Alliance U.F.A. Local, through a vigorous drive for new members, have increased their membership from 37 to over 100. At their last meeting this Local instructed their secretary to forward to Hon. T. A. Crerar a letter expressing their disapproval of his stand on the Wheat Board. A letter will also be sent to the Post Office department, asking that a representative be sent to confer with delegates from Alliance and neighboring U.F.A. Locals to plan for two new mail routes. H. G. Egbert, Reeve of the Municipal District, gave a short talk in explanation of the financial standing of the district and the method of collecting taxes.

:o:

A LETTER TO LOCALS IN VICTORIA CONSTITUENCY.

I would like to call the attention of all U.F.A. Locals to the importance of putting on membership drives to increase their membership. The most successful Locals we have are those that put on an annual drive. In every locality there are farmers who wait for someone to come around and canvass them before they pay their annual dues. This is an unfortunate condition, but it must be met.

I would therefore urge every Local that has not yet had a drive this year, to call a meeting at once and organize one, so that every farmer in the district that has not already paid his membership fee will be canvassed. Do not let any farmer stay out of the U.F.A. because he has no money to pay the fee. Let the Local pay it, and perhaps some day he will be able to repay the loan with good interest. A list should be kept of all the farmers in the district, and someone appointed to canvass any who have not paid their dues.

If you have not already got a U.F.W.A. in your district, get one organized this summer. You will find a big improvement in your meetings after holding joint meetings with the U.F.W.A. Local occasionally.

I would like all the Locals in the Victoria riding to put forth their best efforts to increase the membership this year. We made a good gain last year, and there is no reason why we can not do even better this year. We need every farmer.

The work of the U.F.A. is not yet finished. It is in many respects just beginning. We have made a big step forward in politics, but we have not yet solved the problem of the marketing of our farm products. This is a big task, but it must be accomplished before the farmer can get a just return for his labor.

G. E. ROOSE, Director.

:o:

THE BATTLE RIVER FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY.

To all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., in the Battle River Constituency:

The time for our annual convention is approaching, and a review of existing conditions may perhaps be in order.

It looks as though we were going to have to depart from previous custom this year in regard to our convention. It would seem from indications at the time of writing, that the session of Parliament will not be over until the end of June, and your board has decided to delay the convention until some time in July when our representative, Mr. Spencer, will be able to be with us.

Our present membership is comparatively small, owing no doubt to present financial conditions in the country; however, I have confidence that there is still a determination in the minds of our non-members to stay in the fight, and I look forward to quite an increase in our membership between now and the convention date.

Citizens should not cease to take an active interest in public affairs after winning an election. Victory at the polls is a certificate of title only. We must follow and give close personal attention to government, legislation and administration.

Why should we hire a man and turn him loose to manage our affairs for a term of years without close personal supervision? It is our duty to see that public affairs are managed, not for the advantage of those in charge, but so as to make for the prosperity and well being of the general public, in which every individual may share.

It is written that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth," so it is only reasonable to infer that they go much faster when they know some one is after them.

I trust that our members will realize their responsibility in this matter and signify the same by an active interest in the organization, with a special effort to make this our fourth annual convention, the success it has proven in the past.

Your fraternally

W. G. FARQUHARSON,
President.

:o:

CONDITION OF STOCK YARDS.

The resolution passed by the U.F.A. Annual Convention, asking that all stock yards be kept in a properly drained and sanitary condition, has been dealt with by the Veterinary Director General in the following statement:

"The inspection of stock yards is carried out by a comparatively small number of car and yard inspectors, stationed in various parts of Canada and under the control of a Chief Car and Yard Inspector.

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Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

PART EIGHT

Influenced, in part, by the growth of interest in the Douglas proposals in Europe and Australia, a group of American public men are seeking important reforms in the financial and credit systems of the United States. Thomas A. Edison, who reflects that the increased efficiency in production which his inventions have made possible has given little economic relief to the great majority of the public, has associated himself with Henry Ford in the furtherance of certain plans which, while not embracing the Douglas proposals in their entirety, have points in common with them.

The United States group which gives definite support to the Douglas scheme has headquarters at 636 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. One of the strongest British supporters of the proposals is "Public Welfare," a monthly review of contemporary finance and industry, published at 20 Rectory Road, Barnes, S.W. 13, London, England, which devotes considerable attention to American and Canadian finance.

Mr. Ford, who anticipates that a partial revival in business will take place in the United States this year, says in the Dearborn Independent: "When a puff of prosperity returns, for election or other reasons, see that it does not move your minds from the economic problem which is never settled by any temporary prosperity."

"It is regrettable that people think about important parts of our economic structure, only in times of depression. In a situation so easily manipulated as ours is, it is comparatively easy to switch on a period of depression to force the people to turn a certain way, or to switch on a period of partial prosperity to take their minds away from too serious thoughts. It has been done, as every big politician and political banker knows, and it can be done again. But it is simply slavery to live under a system that can thus be manipulated. The only prosperity the people can afford to be satisfied with is the kind that lasts."

No Continuing Prosperity

"There is no such thing as continuing prosperity under the present system. The people of this country may be just as sure of a return of 'bad times' as of a return of winter, because wrong principles always operate that way. And the false prophets who always advise the people that prosperity is a matter of psychology, that if they 'think' good times they will always have good times, are successful mostly in turning the people's minds from the hard work of thinking on which reform depends. When the people begin to think, the manipulators and beneficiaries of the present system grow worried; it is then that they let the people in on some trifling benefit, to occupy their minds and drive out reflection on the system of things."

Reference to the proposals was recently made in the United States Congress. It is the contention of Senator La Follette that "the economic state and the political state have become so merged that today they can hardly be distinguished. Those

Causes of depression and a proposed remedy have been briefly outlined in articles in this series. The proposed remedy, for which Major C. H. Douglas and "The New Age" are primarily responsible, has recently engaged the attention of the International Labor Office established, with headquarters at Geneva, as a department of the League of Nations. A summary of the proposals issued by this important economic body will be published in the next issue of "The U.F.A." The intimate bearing of finance and credit upon depression in the farming industry in North America is discussed in this issue. According to the official estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture the buying power of the farmers of the United States, through the deflation of the value of farm products, was reduced by \$8,000,000,000 in the year 1920 alone. Discussing these figures before the Monetary Commission at Washington recently, Senator Ladd added that in spite of this reduction in prices to the farmers and of a general fall in the prices of all commodities, "food costs are still so high that the average earnings of those in employment are insufficient to provide a reasonable standard of living, while there are from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons out of employment who will, after their savings have been exhausted, be unable to buy anything."

who are normally in control of the political government in the United States dare not make a move without first consulting those who rule the economic world, and they have been forced time after time to abandon or reverse their most sacred policies when their financial masters so directed.

The Process in Being

"This," says the Senator, "is how the process is worked. During the period of high prices and apparent prosperity, the small properties which the people have acquired by their industry and thrift are mortgaged on the basis of the inflated value of the dollar, in order to provide them with the working capital which they need to carry on and expand their enterprises. Such mortgages are placed upon farms, the small factories, and the stores of the tradesmen.

"In the meantime, prices inevitably advance faster than wages, and several times as fast as salaries. A point is soon reached where the amount of the commodities which can be purchased by the people appreciably declines and there is no longer a market for the full output of industry. Then comes deflation. Loans on farms, factories, stores and homes are foreclosed, and those who control the credit of the nation come into possession or control of the properties which have been given as security for the loans. Thus the financiers become the residuary legatees of the nation's distress.

"That is exactly what is taking place with respect to farm mortgages and agriculture at the present time. In ten years, the mortgages upon the farms of this country have more than doubled. The contract for the payment of the money is written into those mortgages in dollars; the period of depreciation comes; deflation is upon us; the mortgage must be paid according to its terms. At the time these mortgages were made they repre-

sented 27 per cent. of the total value of the farms of the United States, whereas today, to be paid for in the deflated prices of the products taken from the farms, they represent, as nearly as can be estimated, fully 50 per cent of the value of the farms of this country.

Process Doubly Profitable

"Moreover, this process of inflation and deflation is doubly profitable for the financiers. They make their loans during a period of prosperity and high prices, when the purchasing power of the dollar is greatly depreciated. Then comes deflation, and those loans must be paid in dollars whose purchasing power may be twice as great as was the value of the dollar at the time the loans were made. A loan which was made when half a bushel of wheat was worth a dollar, must be paid in dollars each of which will, we will say, buy a bushel of wheat."

Speaking before the Monetary Conference at Washington on December 15th, 1921, Senator Ladd declared that "the trouble lies, not in more goods being produced than all of us need, but in the fact that buying power is so distributed that most of us cannot buy what we need." In view of the similarity between farming conditions in Canada and the United States, his evidence may be of interest.

"There are in the United States 6,500,000 farms, and on these farms are employed 13,000,000 men, for the farmer is the largest single employer of labor of any industry in this country. It is also estimated that the farmer pays 56 per cent of all the freight charges of the country.* The farmer pays the freight not only on the products shipped from the farm, but likewise on all products purchased for use on the farm.

"Now, force these 6,500,000 manufacturing plants to dispose of their year's output at way below cost of production, and is it any wonder that the purchasing power of the country is gone?"

Government Financing Small Factor

"It is held that deflation is the natural reaction from inflation, and that inflation was the unavoidable accompaniment of war financing. But government financing is not chiefly responsible for inflation." The speaker went on to say that excess profits made during the war stand as a charge on American production which must be paid out of future production. "Those who are in control of our resources, our capital, our labor and our credit, fastened on our industries a charge of \$57,000,000,000 (in war profits) which they afterwards doubled by the process of deflation."

Senator Ladd's figures give little ground for the hope entertained by some United States farmers that the prosperity of their industry could be restored by means of a tariff against agricultural imports, and in fact faith in the tariff among the farmers of the Republic is rapidly disappearing.

"Not only is it not true that government war financing was chiefly respon-

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* The proportion paid in Canada by the Western farmers may be computed from the articles on freight rates published in the first and second issues of "The U.F.A."

The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont., June 7.—On the 23rd of May the long looked-for budget was brought down, it being the sixteenth budget introduced to the House by the Hon. W. S. Fielding. Expectancy had been on tip-toe for days, some hoping for much, others, in the light of the past, expecting little. It was opened by a masterly account of the financial condition of Canada, and an earnest plea for economy and self-denial on the part of all. Some good features were the cancellation of the Marking and Valuation Act, and of the regulation regarding present value of depreciated currency which had given very much increased protection to some manufacturing industries in Canada.

Sales Tax Balances Tariff Reduction.

A 1 per cent. tax on the currency of banks, a stiff tax on cigarettes, a slight increase in the British preference on some items, 2½ per cent. reduction in the general tariff and an increase of 50 per cent in the sales tax were introduced. It was a case of giving with one hand and taking away with the other. It is generally conceded by the members that the 50 per cent. sales tax will eat almost all, and in some cases altogether, the reduction by tariff changes.

The debate started off by a criticism offered by the financial critic of the opposition, the former Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton. He moved an amendment to the budget, censuring the Liberal party for the false promises given the electorate during the campaign, claiming that such solemn pledges and the using of them to secure support and the violation of them after attaining office, is detrimental to the standard of public life in Canada.

The debate has dragged on, but today, June seventh, the end seems in sight, and it looks as though some time during the night of the eighth the division will come and the debate be ended.

Mr. Crerar's Amendment.

Mr. Crerar introduced at the completion of his speech an amendment to the amendment. This was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Mr. Crerar appealed to the House from the ruling of the chair and we were defeated on the appeal, although the Progressives stood together and one Liberal, Hudson of Winnipeg, voted with the Progressives. The budget debate taken as a whole brought out little new material. Mr. Meighen during scathing criticism, in which he was very happy, tore the Government to shreds for broken promises and took a slight slap at the Progressive leader for not coming out more boldly with our well-known policy. Mr. King replied in a short but eloquent speech, which was a smoke screen, and in straight bluff he excelled even himself.

Taking it all in all, it is doubtful whether the country will notice any relief on account of the new budget, especially the farming population of Canada. More and more it is being shown that in regard to fiscal policy there are not two old political parties, but one and only one, the high protectionist party. Most of the Progressives when speaking refrained from saying how they would vote, and so the final decision is a matter of conjecture.

BUDGET CARRIED BY 18 VOTES.

The budget was carried at 1.20 on the morning of June 14th by a majority of 18. The vote was: For the budget, 119; against, 101. Nine Progressives and one Independent voted with the Government and the remainder against. Two of the Progressives who voted with the Government represent British Columbia constituencies and seven Ontario constituencies. The Conservative amendment, censuring Liberals for "flagrant violation of pledges tending to lower the standard of political life" was defeated by 169 votes to 51. It was supported solidly by Conservatives and as solidly opposed by Liberals. Five Progressives voted for the amendment. The Labor members, Irvine and Woodsworth, voted for the amendment, and later against the budget. A few days before the vote was taken a modification in the new tax on cheques was made and the taxes on cigarettes, soft drinks, beet sugar and stock transfers were reduced. A tax of two cents on receipts of ten dollars and over was introduced.

ALBERTA MEMBERS IN DEBATE

The debate on the budget has occupied practically all the time of Parliament since the last issue of "The U.F.A." went to press, and in consequence the report of the committee on agriculture recommending the creation of a national wheat marketing agency has not been discussed. Mr. Crerar's amendment to the amendment was in the following terms:

"That the Liberal party having been returned to power, the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, now brought down, based, as they are, mainly on the principle of protection in respect to the tariff, are wholly inadequate to implement such pledges by legislation.

"That while recognizing that changes in fiscal policy should be made in such a way as to give industries affected a reasonable opportunity for readjustment, this House is of the opinion that the principle of Protection as a basis for fiscal policy of Canada is unsound and not in the best interests of the Dominion."

The budget debate, which fills many hundreds of pages of Hansard, was participated in by a very large percentage of the membership of the House of Commons. Progressive speakers complained of the small reductions in the tariff, and the 50 per cent. increase in the sales tax was vigorously attacked. Brief passages from the speeches of Alberta members as reported in Hansard, are given below:

D. W. Warner, Strathcona.

"The tariff reduction is so small that it would make very little difference in the expense of our living or in the expense of operating our farms. If I figure it correctly our expense will be more instead of less when the sales tax is taken into account. I believe that the Government must provide the money to run the Government. At the same time I do not hear of any proposal to increase the income tax. We have seen great fortunes built up during the war, and these we are hardly touching with our income tax. When anyone has an income of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year it seems to me that we can hit him up a little harder and let off the man who is paying all he can stand and more too for his living and is operating his farm at a loss. I think it would be no hardship to get more revenue from the income tax. I may say

that the farmers are not paying the income tax. We would be mighty glad to be in a position to pay the income tax once more. I believe it would be more just and more reasonable to reduce the cost of living to the poor people of this country and to take more by way of income tax and some other lines of taxation."

D. F. Kellner, East Edmonton

"There is an apparent reduction in the tariff which I think will be amply made up by the increase in the sales tax, so I cannot see where the consumer can hope to obtain any relief under this budget as compared with the old one. I am a little surprised that the Government did not restore the business profits tax. I think in 1920 we got some \$40,000,000 from it. For some reason the Government, whom I am frank to say I believe the people had a good deal of confidence in, have established two principles; one is that it is the intention to collect as much money as they can by taxes on the necessities of the producers; and the other principle is that special privileges will be continued by way of the tariff.

"I could not help thinking that probably there was on the part of the Government a desire which they found it impossible for them to implement, and that probably the unseen hand which controls governments and the destinies of nations was at work when the budget was being drafted. Our people are fast being divided into two classes, one paying interest and the other collecting it. We have a Federal debt of about \$2,500,000,000 and added to that our various Provincial and Municipal debts, apart from what we owe ourselves. I maintain that the interest on these debts and the cost of civil government must all be charged up against our production and against what we can develop from our natural resources. I believe that the time is very near at hand when we shall find that it will take most of our national production to pay the interest on our debts and then we shall be facing bankruptcy as a nation. I am thoroughly convinced that before we can hope to re-establish our national standing and get our country back to a prosperous condition, we shall have to change our credit system. It is absolutely unworkable for any length of time, and unless we change it I cannot see that we have any possibility of lessening our huge debt."

William Irvine, East Calgary

Referring to the Finance Minister's appeal for a "self-denying ordinance" on the part of all citizens and the utmost curtailment of expenditure by the people, Mr. Irvine said that the only reason for this was the financial system on which the budget was built; that "deflation has followed the inflation of our currency to such an extent that our people today cannot buy back more than one-third of what they are producing. Put an end to under-consumption by using our own credit, and industry will revive. As a result of the present credit system the purchasing power in the hands of the people is chronically insufficient to purchase the products of industry. The remedy for these conditions is to be found in the increase of purchasing power; but the mere creation of new money is not

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U.F.A. Candidates Nominated In Sedgewick and Ribstone

Candidates of the U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations of Sedgewick and Ribstone, to fill the vacancies in these two constituencies, were nominated at largely attended conventions held on June 7th. The Sedgewick convention took place in the town of Sedgewick, and A. G. Andrews was chosen as the U.F.A. standard-bearer. At the Ribstone convention, held at Czar, W. G. Farquharson was nominated as U.F.A. candidate. No convention has as yet been held in Whitford, the other constituency in which a vacancy is to be filled.

The Sedgewick Convention

Mr. Andrews, who is the secretary of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, and president of the Merna Local, was chosen from a list of seven candidates nominated by the convention. The election was carried on by the use of the Preferential Ballot, with the Single Transferable Vote, and it is worthy of note that out of a total of 98 registered delegates there were 98 ballots cast without a single ballot being spoiled, and of the 98 only two of the delegates failed to exercise their full privilege by marking their choices for all of the seven candidates. The other six members whose names were placed in nomination were S. McLennan of Merna Local, R. W. Armstrong of Wavy Lake, W. C. Banks of Forestburg, Mrs. A. S. Zaczowski of Pleasant Valley, C. B. Adley of Alliance and J. Gair of Killam. Each of the candidates was given ten minutes to address the convention, and some very good speeches were made. John Slattery, secretary of the Victoria U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, who was elected chairman when the convention opened at 10 a.m., ably guided the proceedings of the day.

The convention aroused a great amount of interest throughout the constituency, and it was estimated that more than 300 persons, including many visitors, were in attendance. The theatre in which the convention took place was packed, and numbers of visitors were unable to gain admittance. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the delegates throughout the day.

The Candidate

Mr. Andrews, who was the choice of the convention, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1881. He was educated at the public schools and trained as a teacher at St. John's College, Battersea, London. He graduated with a first class certificate and also obtained a degree from the College of Preceptors in the theory and practice of education, teaching for 12 years in some of the largest schools in England. He came to Canada in 1910, and taught for seven years in the Wyoming School, south of Sedgewick. During the last five years he has been engaged in farming, and in 1920 was elected to the council of the Flagstaff municipality. He was re-elected this year for the further period of two years. Mr. Andrews has been a member of the U.F.A. since 1911 and has served as president of the Merna Local, which office he still holds. He is also secretary of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Association.

The vacancy at Sedgewick was caused

BY-ELECTIONS JULY 10th

The by-elections in the three Provincial constituencies of Sedgewick, Ribstone and Whitford will be held on July 10th. Nomination day will be July 3rd. The U.F.A. candidates are: Sedgewick—A. G. Andrews, of Merna Local. Ribstone—W. G. Farquharson, Eye Hill. The U.F.A. Convention at Whitford has not yet been held.

by the resignation of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

The Ribstone Convention

Mr. Farquharson's nomination, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. O. F. Wright, the late member, took place at the second annual convention of the Ribstone U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association. Ten names were placed in nomination, the other nominees being Mrs. C. O. F. Wright, Hughenden; J. A. Potter, Cadogan; Daniel Stewart, Cairns; G. P. Menzies, Provost; A. L. Blue, Rosyth; J. G. Pengelly, Hayter; A. R. Button, Czar; D. Brockie, Hughenden; M. Madsen, Rosyth. Five minute addresses were delivered by each of the nominees.

The keenest interest in the nomination had been displayed for some time prior to the convention, but a fine spirit of unity prevailed throughout the day, and the prolonged applause which greeted the announcement of the choice of the delegates testified to his popularity. A. C. Muir, of Provost, who was chairman of the convention, presided in a most capable manner over the proceedings. The preferential system of balloting, with the single transferable vote, was used.

Sixty delegates, representing 23 Locals, were reported by the credentials committee, but there was a very large attendance of visitors, and the convention hall proved too small to accommodate them all.

LOCAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS SUGGESTED BY BOARD

Suggesting the inauguration of a Local Membership Drive within the next six weeks, the following resolution was carried at a meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board in Calgary on June 14th:—

"Whereas only fifty per cent. of the dues usually to hand at this time of the year has as yet been received, and whereas this lack of funds is seriously retarding necessary field work on the part of your directors and unless speedily remedied may greatly curtail the efficiency of our whole Provincial Organization, and,

"Whereas the present financial stringency, which is bearing most heavily and unfairly on the farmers, is largely to blame for this condition, and,

"Whereas any reduction in our membership or weakening of our organization will tend to aggravate our present problems and retard their ultimate solution,

"Therefore your Central Board considers it expedient that every effort be made to collect all dues now outstanding and that same be remitted promptly to Central Office. Your Board suggests that a membership drive be inaugurated by each Local within its own respective district some time during the next six weeks to attain the desired result; said drive to be organized and operated by the Locals themselves, in which every possible assistance will be rendered by your Central Office and members of the Board."

Prominent in U.F.A. Work

Mr. Farquharson, the candidate, is at present president of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association, having succeeded the Hon. R. G. Reid in that capacity. He has been prominent in local U.F.A. work since the early days of the organization and a constant member of the Eye Hill Local, twelve miles south of Provost. In his address of thanks to the convention he laid stress on the aims of the organization and the work to be accomplished, and asked for the assistance and co-operation of every citizen in carrying out their wishes. Mr. Farquharson signified his willingness to sign the recall in accordance with the platform of the constituency association.

Need for Systematic Study

The good fortune of the association in securing the services of R. A. Beck, of Czar, as secretary-treasurer, was referred to in the report of the directors, presented by A. C. Muir, president. "Following the Dominion election," it was stated, "a certain reaction from the previous intense enthusiasm seemed to set in among the Locals." This was to be expected, but steps will have to be taken to see that the interest in the new movement is developed and sustained. There is great need among the Locals for definite, systematic, orderly study of public questions. The responsibility for the way in which we are governed rests ultimately with the individual."

The report referred to the sudden death of the late Mr. Wright, and expressed appreciation of his "splendid work," which amply justified the choice of the convention.

Commenting on the nominations for Ribstone and Sedgewick, the Calgary Albertan said: "The farmers of the riding of Ribstone nominated W. G. Farquharson as candidate for the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature and the farmers of the riding of Sedgewick nominated A. G. Andrews for the vacancy in Sedgewick, which in other words means that Messrs. Farquharson and Andrews will be the new members in the Alberta Legislature."

—C.O.—

EQUALIZATION BOARD.

Members of the equalization assessment board of the Province have taken up headquarters in the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and are now engaged in planning a program of meetings at which they will hear appeals from the equalized assessments of the rural districts, towns and villages throughout the Province. This equalization was completed and the report issued last year.

Already a considerable number of appeals have been received, chiefly from Southern Alberta. These are now being gone over by Messrs. Jackman and Donahoe, the two members of the board who will do the investigating and who will hold sessions at various points to hear the appeals. The other members of the board who assisted in the equalization of assessments were J. H. Lamb, Deputy Minister of Municipalities, who was chairman, Sam Ferris of Edmonton, and W. D. Spence, who is now Tax Commissioner of the Province, and will likely not act any further on the board.

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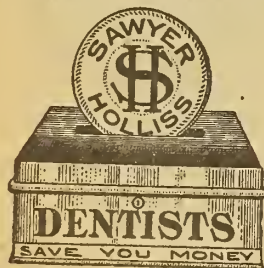
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Katrina's First Holiday

By A. M. Turner

Katrina had come home for a short visit, after her first absence, and she had so much to tell that her tongue had hardly been able to keep pace with her eager, excited mind. True, she had only been to the Robinson farm, eight miles distant, to help Mrs. Robinson with the cooking and housework, but there was no telephone or automobile at her home, and she had only seen one of her young brothers once in the four weeks, when he had ridden over to see how she was.

Katrina had learned to speak English fairly well at school, but she had seen little of Canadian homes, and had had a great deal to relate of the ways and doings of the Robinson household. Now the children had all gone to bed, except one little brother, who was Katrina's special pet, and, having refused to leave his big sister, was curled up drowsily beside her.

Katrina's mother had seen Mrs. Robinson once for a few minutes, and had not felt any great admiration for her. "I'm glad she was kind to you, Katrina," she said, "though that was no more than due to you, when you worked so cleverly. But her clothes that you think so fine—bah! Those silly high-heeled shoes, how can one walk in them and be comfortable? And what an ugly fantastic thing she wore on her head! When the wind blew, she had to hold it on, while I sat back in our wagon, with my shawl tied on snugly. And this new-fangled ventilation nonsense—if that is so healthy, why are not Mrs. Robinson's children fine and strong like mine?"

"Well, Mother, she says they are getting stronger all the time."

"That is good. But you said yourself her garden was far behind mine, and why is that? Perhaps I get more rain here, and more sunshine? Or is it that I weed and hoe mine better? And then, at supper time you said you liked my cooking better."

"It was a grand supper you had, Mother. I cooked some things like Mrs. Robinson had never seen, and she liked them. She said I was a splendid cook. And I learned some ways of cooking from her. And she thought that embroidery I made was beautiful."

The heart of Katrina's father warmed to hear of this praise of her. "I think the Robinson family must be fine people," he said. "Not like our next neighbors, the Bingham, who seem to think we are nothing at all, and have never a word to say to us. Because we were born in a different country, and don't speak English well, they think we are not as good as they are. I don't know why they can't see that my cattle are as fat, and my fields as clean, and my farm in as good condition as any in the district."

"The Robinsons are not like that at all, Father. They treated me as though I belonged to themselves, and Mrs. Robinson said she learned from me, and that we should all learn from each other. But she thought we should learn the language and the laws of the country."

"Laws!" The old man snorted. "The law must be a villainous thing! You know well how they cheated our cousin out of his house and they said that was the law."

"But perhaps they took advantage of

him, Father, because he didn't know the ways of the country."

"That may be, Katrina. But I ask you, would good men have done such a thing? It was unlucky for that poor man when he left our native country, and even sometimes I think myself we are not so much better off as we thought we would be. When we read the papers that they gave us, about this country, and saw the pictures, we thought we should have no more trouble if we could come to Canada. All would be freedom and equality, they said, and prosperity! And now we are here. We have our farm, and it is a good one. We have made buildings and plowed land, and had wheat and potatoes and butter to sell, and can hardly get enough for them to buy food and clothes for ourselves. We have worked hard, you and I, Katrina, Mother, and the boys, though they are still young."

"Oh, Father, do you know what I read in the paper at Mrs. Robinson's? That some big man had said Canada wanted people to come here from where we did, and near there, who were used to working from daylight to dark every day all through the year, who knew nothing else and never expected to do anything else."

"So! They do!" The old man frowned. "They said nothing of that in those papers they gave us about Canada. Who was this man?"

"I don't remember his name, but Mrs. Robinson says he owns a great part of the natural wealth of this country and wants a lot of people to work hard so that he can get richer and richer. And one thing the U.F.A. are trying to do, she says, is to get enough money for our wheat and things that no one should have to work such long days to make a living. And she wants you and Mother to go to the next meeting in the school, and join the Local and help—that's what Mr. Robinson said, Father, to help. Mr. Robinson said for me to talk to you, and when he comes to take me back, he wants to ask you to be sure to go."

"It seems they must want us." The father was secretly much pleased at this attention, but had no intention of showing his pleasure too plainly. "That is more than the Bingham ever did, to ask us to join the Local, and they live so near us. But if the Robinsons want us to help fight this man who thinks we know no better than to want to work all the hours of the day and never do anything else, we had better go, Mother and I."

"But I understand English so little," demurred the mother.

"Oh, Father can tell you what they say, can't you, Father? And you will learn by listening. You will go, Mother? Oh, how glad I shall be to tell Mr. Robinson when he comes that you will both go. Little brother, you are almost asleep. Mother, he must go to bed now, mustn't he?"

MAY 15th ISSUE OF "THE U.F.A."

Central Office has run short of copies of the issue of "The U.F.A." of May 15th, and will be glad, if any secretaries have a greater number of May 15th issue than they require, they will return the extra copies, when postage will be gladly forwarded.

THE NEW CANADIAN PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

(Continued from Page 9)

itself a solution. That would lead us to what is commonly called the 'vicious spiral.' But there is a way by which Canada can borrow from herself on the strength of her own credit and a way to prevent inflation which, if adopted, will increase the purchasing power of the nation. The more we borrow on the present system, the more interest we shall have to pay, the less will be the purchasing power of the people and the more difficult it will be for them to pay the taxes, the more impossible to pay the national debt. I regret that my resolution asking for a Parliamentary committee to investigate the credit system did not come to a vote, but I would urge that the Government proceed to appoint the committee as soon as possible, for it is essential that we have the very best information upon this question. The credit system is without doubt at the very centre of our national problems of trade depression, railway deficits, high taxes and unemployment."

Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat

"I would like the House to understand that I was elected on the Farmers' Platform known as the New National Policy. I want to tell the House fairly and squarely that I believe in that platform; I stand four-square by all that it contains. I believed in it when it was first brought into existence. I believed in it when I was nominated to contest a by-election in the constituency of Medicine Hat last year; I ran on that platform and the electors endorsed it to the extent of giving me a majority of nearly 10,000 votes. My personality had nothing to do with the winning of that election; what the people were standing for was this platform which I am placing before you this evening. On it that election was fought and won. In the election of December 6th last I stood upon the same platform and was returned with practically three times the number of votes the Liberals and Conservatives polled. I sincerely believe that the tariff is a medium through which the few exploit the many in this country. It is very unfortunate that it is so, but, nevertheless, all the evidence that I have ever been able to get hold of points to the fact that the tariff does give the few an opportunity to exploit the many. I cannot see that the budget in any way meets the views that I hold with regard to the tariff question, and because of that fact I am afraid that I will have to vote against it. I happen to belong to a farmers' organization in Alberta whose motto is equity, and this budget in my opinion cannot be held to be equitable at all. Furthermore, our slogan in Alberta is 'Equal rights for all and special privileges to none.'"

H. E. Spencer, Battle River.

"We have a country of unbounded natural resources, and we are a people of tremendous producing capacity, with enormous real credit, but, at the present time, with a shortness of financial credit. That being the case, the purchasing power of a great portion of our people has gone. The purchasing power of the people having gone, the home market has gone also, the wheels of industry are slowing down, unemployment is rife, agriculture is unprofitable, immigration is reduced.

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(Continued on Page 21)

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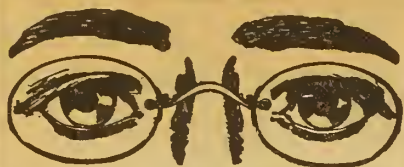
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WHITE LUNCH

The Young People's Conference

By Mrs. Anna M. Meyer

The Junior Conference opened at the University on June 7th, and closed on June 13th. The attendance, including leaders, totalled 101. The writer of the article appearing on this page, formerly Miss Anna M. Archibald, was Secretary of the U.F.W.A. from February, 1919, until her marriage in June, 1920.

EDMONTON, June 10.—University Week for Farm Young People! Not now does the phrase signify a dream—a hope, but a realization for the fourth time of the vision that urged The United Farmers and United Farm Women of Alberta to co-operate with the University of Alberta in making such an opportunity possible.

Spirit Which Makes All Possible

At the time of writing, in the midst of "University Week," only a partial story and incomplete impressions are possible, yet there are very definite impressions that come to one on acquaintance with this group of over 100 boys and girls from our farms,—a certain maturity marks them, a sense of right deportment, a receptive attitude of mind, and last, but not least, the spirit of co-operation which makes all things possible. Very largely, I believe, this is a direct result of the few years' training that membership and activity in the Junior Locals have given them. Let the good work grow and be multiplied!

With each succeeding year the Department of Extension seems to adapt its program more nearly to meet the needs of the young people. There is a judicious mixture of work and play, of light and serious material. It covers a wide range of subjects, from the many phases of practical agriculture to matters otherwise cultural—history, literature, geology, etc., to recreation and things spiritual, lacking which life becomes merely existence. For it is well to know the history of our industry that we may appreciate the achievements of the past, and profit by its mistakes, to have a proper sense of the dignity of our occupation, and to know the most scientific methods of making a living by means of it, but all that does not suffice for complete living. Mr. Cameron tells us in his "Morning Thoughts," that in order to get the most joy out of this wonderful world, we must adjust ourselves to catch the messages of different wave-lengths that fill the ether all around us, representing the various interests there are, apart from making a living, in order to make life worth living.

We have been officially welcomed by Dean Kerr of the University, and by the Ministers of Education and Agriculture, but every day, and in every phase of our life here, we are made to feel welcome.

A Glimpse into History

As for the week's events so far—Dean Howes has given us a glimpse of how fascinating is the history of agriculture. Prof. Cutler explores with us the great field of cultivated crops and native grasses; Prof. Dowell leads us in the path of improving our livestock; Prof. Strickland tells fascinating tales of our insect friends and foes on the farm; Mr. Marker reviews the Dairy industry—what it is, and what it should be, and our veritable "daddy," Mr. Ottewill, directs and binds all together with his inimitable humor.

On the other hand, we have the stimulus given by Mrs. Fraser, for continuing our education (or it may be picking up the threads of one that had perforce been dropped) in her advocacy of voluntary night school work in the rural districts. Mr. Corbett, of the Extension Department, has given us the first of a series of lectures on "High Lights of Canadian History" and "Canadian Authors." Miss Elderkin, of Alberta College, Miss Story, Secretary for Girls' Work in Alberta, Mr. Dallas and Mr. McCall take care of games and recreation, and Mr. Eagle-son leads our community singing. And speaking of singing, we have a veritable passion for it this week! It must be that the joy of living fills us to overflowing! I well remember that not longer than two years ago we had to be urged to join in the singing—it is a development very gratifying to see. Such is the program to date, and glancing over the portion remaining, we note that it is replete with good things. All of these are presented in such a way as to be readily understood and appreciated.

Student Self-Government

A very effective system in the nature of student government is used this year, namely the squad system. The students are divided into groups or squads, each electing a captain. The captains mark their squads for punctuality at meals and lectures, and the rooms are inspected for tidiness by the leaders in charge, the total marks for each squad being announced at the end of each day. Thus there is considerable wholesome rivalry among the groups and the resulting deportment of the students is fine indeed.

So Varsity life for one short week goes merrily on, and ever so often one hears a delegate say, "How I wish the time were two weeks longer!" or when asked, "Are you enjoying yourself?" the invariable reply is, "Yes, of course! How could it be otherwise?" It is not only the actual information that is acquired in this one short week that may mean the most to the young people, for at best, this could be but a mere beginning, but it is the inspiration and desire for a better education and therefore a more complete living that will bear fruit in the future. That is all that is needed—if that attitude is established, then, like the Roman of old, they will "find a way or make it" to translate thought into action.

Service is the watchword of the Junior U.F.A., but service can be given only in proportion to the training through education for that service and the development of the desire to serve. The one regret of those in charge of University Week is that there are not more young people to share its cheer and its opportunities. Let us all do our best to see that next year the University is filled to its greatest capacity.

—o:—

The health inspection of the schools in the various districts has been carried on during the past year by 11 nurses who have covered a large portion of the Province with the use of a car. The number of school children inspected throughout the Province last year was 10,485.

House Adopts Report on Wheat Marketing

PRESIDENT WOOD'S VIEWS

"I am not at all certain just what we are going to get from the Dominion Government in the way of a Wheat Board. I sincerely hope that it will be a board, which by concurrent legislation of the Interested Provinces, can be made practical and efficient. This is the kind of a Wheat Board the farmers, with a strong backing from others who are interested in the welfare of the country, want and are going to keep on trying to get, till they succeed or meet with decisive defeat."

The report of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, recommending the creation of a wheat marketing agency to handle the 1922 crop was adopted by the House on June 14th, without a division, after an all day debate. Under the terms of the report the marketing agency would not be given the direct handling of flour and mill products. The act to create the agency would become effective by proclamation "as soon as two or more of the Provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction." An amendment by Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, Conservative, was lost. The amendment was in the following terms:

"It is desirable in the national interests that the Government immediately create a national wheat marketing agency similar to the Canada Wheat Board of 1919, but on a voluntary basis, fully in accordance with the powers of Parliament, for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922, and that to this end Federal legislation be introduced immediately, such legislation to provide further that the said Board may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, exercise such further powers or duties as may be competently conferred upon it by legislation of any Province."

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, the leader of the Opposition, protested that the House should not be asked to vote on the resolution without a declaration of policy from the Government. He said that the Wheat Board was being subjected to a long and cruel process of strangulation. He declared, however, that he did not favor a compulsory board, but preferred a voluntary marketing agency. Any delay in the formation of the board, he said, would mean that it would be impossible to market the crop of 1922 on the board system.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPEAKERS

The following resolution was carried by the Central Board at a meeting in Calgary on June 15th:

"Whereas the District Directors are responsible for the field work of our Organization;

"Whereas in the interests of efficiency and economy in our Organization it is desirable that there be the closest co-ordination in all field work that we may obtain the maximum results with the minimum of effort and expense;

"Therefore be it resolved that all calls from Locals for speakers which involve financial responsibility on Central Office be made direct to the Director of the Constituency from which such calls emanate, and further, that U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors co-operate to this end."

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By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton

BAIT FOR GRASSHOPPERS

"When hoppers are half grown they are more strongly attracted to salt and will feed more extensively on sawdust, and economy can therefore be practiced by reducing the bran and increasing the sawdust in the bait," states E. H. Strickland, who is in charge of the anti-grasshopper campaign of the Department of Agriculture. "Recent experiments, conducted in a district where the majority of the hoppers were already in the second stage, showed that as many were killed by a bait composed of one-third bran and two-thirds sawdust treated with salt and arsenic as by the more expensive fifty-fifty formula containing molasses."

New Debenture Issue

A new Government debenture issue will be put on the market early in July. It will be for \$3,500,000, thirty years at 5 per cent. Of the total amount \$1,500,000 will be for the refunding of a 1912 ten-year issue, and the balance will be used for the general account purposes of the Government, including the public works program for the summer.

New Plans for Weed Control

Plans which will put weed control in the Province on a new basis, have been announced by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. These plans have been under consideration for some time and the details have been made public by H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. W. J. Stephen, recently appointed crops commissioner for the Province, will have charge of the new work.

The newly formed plans involve not only appointment of weed inspectors, but also contemplate courses of instruction for these inspectors, and a weed survey of the Province which will provide a fund of practical knowledge concerning the weeds peculiar to each district, and methods for their eradication, which will prove of immense value to the officials of the Department in carrying out their duties.

The First Step

The first step in the new system has been taken in the appointment of twenty weed inspectors. As far as possible, these inspectors will be placed in charge of districts in which they are absolute strangers, such a condition tending to a better enforcement of the regulations, it is contended.

The inspectors will cover all the unorganized territory in Southern Alberta, and will have charge of from 18 to 27 townships each. They will be required to put in all their time at the new work.

One of their chief duties will be the weed survey of the territories assigned to them. This survey will furnish information as to what weeds there are in each district and what weeds each farmer has to contend with. The inspectors will also study systems of eradication especially suitable to the various districts. Each inspector, in co-operation with certain farmers, will conduct experiments on eradication, so that eventually the Department will have information as to the best methods as applied to each district.

The new system contemplates strict enforcement of the Weeds Act, and the officials in charge will insist on the farmers

keeping their summerfallow clean, as well as their road allowances and fence lines. They will be urged to clean cultivation.

The Department is making a strong bid also for the complete co-operation of the organized municipalities, who have their own weed inspectors, and also of the railway companies. Letters have been written to all cities, towns and villages, and to the railway companies, who have promised full co-operation in the important work.

The following weed inspectors have been appointed, and will be placed in territories other than those in which they reside: Harold R. Wooster, Calgary; Wm. R. Dick, Bassano; Howard Wright, Airdrie; Jas. L. Gordon, Calgary; Alex. Young, Namaka; Ralph Burrows, Countess; Angus A. Baker, Seven Persons; A. O. McNeil, Seven Persons; Geo. Dunn, Winnifred; D. W. Stephens, Gem; W. A. Hempell, Retlaw; C. M. Shell, Calgary; Harvey Harris, Retlaw; F. J. Bradshaw, Magrath; A. Spence, Del Bonita; Geo. A. Ingram, Turin P.O.; Hugh McLean, Macleod; A. R. Morrison, Okotoks; Wesley G. Smith, Brooks; John Walker, Edmonton.

Provision is being made for the appointment of two divisional superintendents to supervise the work of the inspectors.

Domestic Animals By-Law

Representatives of nine rural municipalities, conferring in the town of Vermilion last Saturday to reach an agreement on a uniform by-law covering the prohibition of animals running at large and grazing, were unanimous in recommending that the ban be placed on sheep grazing for the entire year. It was recommended that any uniform by-law adopted include a clause to this effect. The conference was attended on behalf of the Government by Robt. English and S. Williamson, officials of the Department of Municipal Affairs. E. J. Enzenaur, member for Alexandra riding, was also present.

High Price for Bonds

United irrigation district bonds to the extent of \$450,000 were sold under the auspices of the Provincial Treasury Department on Thursday to Carstens & Earles, Seattle, at the very high price of 102.27, which will bring about \$12,000 premium on the bonds. This is one of the most satisfactory bond sales yet made. The issue is to cover construction of the United Irrigation project near Cardston.

Soil Survey

Arrangements have now been completed for the soil survey which is to be conducted by Dr. Wyatt under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wyatt will have two parties in the field during the summer, and hopes to make his report this fall. He will cover a strip of territory 30 miles wide from Nanton east to Medicine Hat. He will also do some work in the Cavendish district.

Relief Work

Though many requests are still being received by the Agricultural Department from southern areas for continuance of relief in the way of food and other things

(Continued on Page 19)

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Organized Farmers of England and Wales Growing in Influence

Members of National Farmers Union Visiting Dominion Express Desire for
Co-operation With Canadian Movement.

The rapid expansion of the organization of the English and Welsh farmers, the aims which their movement, now in its thirteenth year, has in view, and some of its more important achievements, were described during a recent visit to the U.F.A. offices in Calgary by T. C. Ward, of Sanbrook Hall, Salop, England, a member of the Council of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, and Thomas Morray, a farmer of the county of Staffordshire, and a member of the union. Established in 1909 in three counties, the organization now has a membership of more than 100,000.

"We are very anxious to establish closer relations with the United Farmers in Canada, to exchange information and ideas which may be useful to us both; we believe that we can derive real benefit from such exchanges," Mr. Ward declared.

Better Milk Prices

One of the accomplishments of the National Union which will be of especial interest to Alberta dairymen was the obtaining by united action, of an increase of four cents a gallon in the price of milk to the producer, on the supply of the county of London, where there is a market of more than 7,000,000 consumers. This advance to the producers without any advance whatsoever in the price paid by the consumer, was obtained after a contest with the United Dairies, Limited, a powerful distributors' trust. As London prices set the standard for the greater part of England and Wales, this victory meant a very great increase in the returns to producers supplying the provincial, as well as those supplying the London, market. The farmers won by unitedly agreeing to withhold all their supplies from the market.

Among the multifarious services given by the National Union to its members, a few are especially worthy of note. The work of the legal department is extensive. It has doubled during the past twelve months. Minor legal cases are dealt with by the organizations in the counties, only questions involving important principles being sent up to the National Council in London. The Union undertakes almost every kind of insurance except life insurance for its members, through a mutual insurance plan. Cattle and buildings are insured against fire and lightning, and other products of the farm are insured. On all insurance taken out the members obtain a benefit of 20 per cent. reduction on premiums, as compared with the premiums required for the same classes of insurance by persons dealing with the great insurance companies direct.

Must Be Occupying Farmers

The form of organization differs widely in some respects from the forms adopted by the farmers of Canada. This is necessarily the case as the conditions prevailing in a country much less than half the size of Alberta, containing a population six times as great as that of Canada, and devoted mainly to manufacturing, cannot be compared with con-

ditions in this Province. The membership of the National Farmers' Union is confined strictly to owning or occupying farmers. All others, including agricultural workers, are barred. Absentee owners of farms, men who are not farming their land, are ineligible for membership. The land owners have their own union. The agricultural workers also have their own union, and their membership is about eight times as great as that of the farmers' union.

The local unit of the National Farmers' Union is the "Poor Law District," an administrative division which has no counterpart in Canada, and the average distance travelled by members to the meetings is about eight miles. Meetings of the membership of the local units are held monthly, but the local executive meets more frequently. For the support of the national organization each member was formerly assessed 4 cents per acre of land which he occupied, but a new policy has recently been adopted, the National Council adopting a budget and assessing each county a specified sum, to be paid toward the revenue of the Council.

Much of the valuable work of the Union is done by the county branches. Each of these has its headquarters offices and deals with all matters not sufficiently important to be sent to the National Council.

National Council at Work

The National Council meets in London every month, and is preceded by committee meetings lasting two days. The Council is composed of sixty-three members, one for each county in England and Wales. Counties which have more than 3,500 paid up members, however, are entitled to additional representatives, and some have two or three. All of the members of the Council are placed on committees, but no member can serve on more than one without permission of the Council, which may be granted for special reasons. Most of the officers are changed in rotation annually.

The General Purposes Committee, consisting of all chairmen of other committees and past presidents, deals with all matters of emergency, and carries on the most responsible work of the Union. Among other committees are, Labor; Milk; Cereals and Livestock; Parliamentary, Press and Publicity; Local Taxation; Fruit, Vegetable and Hops; Organization, Welsh Committee. Among the permanent officers are a General Secretary, A. D. Allen; a Parliamentary and Publicity Secretary, Captain Fyfe; a Statistical Officer, Mr. Guild; an Organizing Secretary, Mr. Foster; the Union Solicitor, Mr. Ellis. The National Union is in touch with the Government Department in London, and is frequently consulted by the responsible ministers upon matters of agricultural policy, administration and legislation.

Local Taxation and Income Tax

Mr. Ward stated that the National Union were concentrating their efforts
(Continued on Page 22)

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS

(Continued from Page 16)

the Department has been unable to carry on this work after June 1st, since the Legislature at the last session gave power to issue relief only until that date. While the Government is sympathetic in this matter, it has no power to go further. Requests recently have come in asking that the Government aid farmers in securing new plow shares, and such like, but the Government has no power to issue relief in this regard.

Liquor Act Commissioner

Appointment was announced recently by Attorney-General Brownlee, of E. S. Bishop to be commissioner under the Liquor Act. Mr. Bishop has taken office with headquarters in Edmonton. He will have charge of inspection work under the act, in connection with returns by doctors and druggists, and will deal with all complaints received by the department. He will, however, have nothing to do with the policing under the act which has been put in charge of Sergt. Nicholson.

Savings' Certificates

Sale of savings' certificates by the Provincial Treasury Department has been brisk this year. During the first four months of the year certificates totalled \$1,302,198, a greater amount than was realized in the whole of the year 1918. In keeping with the decline of interest rates on the money market, it is announced that the interest rate on savings' certificates will be 4½ per cent, instead of 5 per cent, from July 1st.

Special permits to teachers expire in June. There are about 200 permit teachers now at work in the Province. These permits will not be renewed unless necessary to keep schools going. Indications are that the surplus of teachers in the Province is rapidly being absorbed.

The six new public health nurses, which it was announced some time ago, were being added to the staff of public health nurses in the Department of Public Health, are now being sent out to their various districts, after a special course of training.

Two new land companies have been incorporated under Provincial law during the past week or two, these being The Southern Irrigation Farm Lands, Ltd., of Calgary, and the Cluny Farming Co. The Ponoka Creamery has also been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

Arrangements are now being made by the Department of Agriculture for the carrying out of the provisions of the new act requiring the licensing of produce merchants in the Province. Announcement will be made shortly of the provisions by which this act will be administered, and of those who will be required to obtain a license.

Construction of the Holden drainage scheme is practically completed, and inspection of the system has been made by L. C. Charlesworth, irrigation and drainage commissioner for the Province. The Holden system reclaims 13,000 acres of land, of which a good portion is already under cultivation. The Daysland drainage system, which will reclaim 16,000 acres of land is now under construction.

A delegation has presented a request to Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Health, that some plan be adopted to make use of unused agricultural school buildings as detention homes for juvenile delin-

(Continued on Page 23)



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Community of Interests

By Lillie Young McKinney.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the U.F.W.A. at the last convention and as unanimously endorsed by the U.F.A.

"Whereas, in the opinion of this convention the 'Dower Act' does not adequately protect the rights of the wife with regard to real property in the possession of her husband:

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Provincial Government be requested to establish by legislation the principle of 'community of interests' between husband and wife with regard to all real property acquired by them as a result of their common labor and effort: and that this be recognized during coverture; in separation; and in the death of either.

"Husband to have the management of the community property, but restricted as to selling or mortgaging real estate, or leasing same for more than one year without the concurrence of his wife."

Explanation of the Plan

The community plan is this: The husband keeps as separate property all that he had before marriage, and all acquired thereafter by gift, or descent, and the wife keeps hers in like manner. But the property which is acquired after marriage as the result of their mutual and united efforts is "theirs" and is referred to as the "community property." The resolution deals alone with the "community property" and asks that the rights of husband and wife to this be made equal, and that this be so recognized while they are living together, and in death of either or possible separation.

Where Community Exists

Quebec gets her "community of interests" from French law, and like France no real "community" is established while husband and wife are living together. In separation and in death only does Quebec have a real "community."

In separation the wife is given her half even though her husband secured the separation on the grounds of the wife's adultery. The law states that this is "regarded not as a gift from her husband, but as representing what she has contributed to or earned, or saved, for the community."

Thus Quebec is the only Province which recognizes that the wife earns.

Seven states have founded their laws upon "community of interests." Of the seven, Arizona, California, Washington, and Idaho have really established the principle in full except that in California the wife can not yet will her half of the "community." Such a law was passed there, but along with a bunch of other legislation is held up for a referendum.

The statutes of these states declare that the husband is head of the house. He is to administer the "community property," subject to the limitations asked for in your resolution, "restricted as to selling or mortgaging real estate, or leasing same for more than one year without the concurrence of his wife."

Different in Principle from Dower

This principle is absolutely at variance with that of Dower. Under the Dower idea, the wife eats bread because she is her husband's wife, and no other right

thereto is recognized. The law does not recognize that the wife earns. The legal results of this are many and far reaching. Most evident are they when the wife faces her husband in court either as defendant or plaintiff. It is then that the fact comes out that not only is the wife seriously handicapped because she has little cash, but even more so because she has no rights to her earnings except as her husband's wife.

Under "community" she eats bread because she has earned it. She becomes the partner of her husband. Under Alberta law she is a partner as to responsibilities, her property being equally liable with his for the support of the children. (Chap. 10., Sec. 3 of 1920, Amending Chap. 13 of 1913).

Under "community" if any husband and wife desired that the husband should have absolute control of the earnings of both—just as he now has in Alberta, except the homestead—power of attorney, either full or limited, would answer the purpose. Then in case of death or separation the wife's half would be secure to her, and during life together she could revoke the power of attorney if she so desired. But after the "ours" feeling had been established in regard to joint earnings, it is doubtful if this power of attorney would be thought necessary or even desirable. It is used little between two men in partnership, and even less between husband and wife in Provinces and states where full dower exists, or states that have established a real community.

As to the working out of the plan, your contributor has received a number of letters from attorney-generals in "community" states, and all of them in approval of the plan. This is from the attorney-general of Washington, and voices the general thought of them all, "You inquire, further, whether our community property law is generally satisfactory. Without any extended discussion of the reasons therefor your question must be answered in the affirmative."

Separate Property of Each

The resolution does not deal with the separate property of each, but it may be interesting to note what is the law regarding this in other places. In Idaho and California neither husband nor wife has any rights in the separate estate of the other. In Arizona, each has a right to the third for life, while Washington increases this amount to one-half.

Further Limitations

New Mexico has provided that if the husband is a habitual drunkard, or for any other reason is in any way incapacitated to manage the community property, the wife may by proceedings in district court, have herself substituted as head of the community, under such limitations as the court may adjudge.

Discourages Married Women Entering Business

This principle of law, by recognizing that the wife earns at home and protecting her in such earnings, would seem to seek to discourage her leaving home to enter other business. She earns her half by making the home. If then she is given her half for making the home, the law evidently considers it due to un-

toward circumstances if she enters business, and most of the states have so recognized it by law.

Idaho—for instance—has provided that when real estate is bought in the name of a married woman, if it says in the instrument by which such real estate is bought that it is for the separate use of such married woman, then it shall be so.

This also permits the time honored custom of putting something away in the wife's name "safe" for time of storm, or hastening into such port if weather indications predict that the storm is liable to break.

:o:

Demand Restoration of Crow's Nest Pact

CENTRAL BOARD RESOLUTION

A meeting of the U.F.A. Central Board opened in Calgary on the morning of June 13, and is still in session as this issue of "The U.F.A." goes to press. The following resolution was carried on June 14th:

"Whereas, there is an imperative need that there be an immediate and substantial reduction in freight rates in Western Canada, and

"Whereas, the Crow's Nest Pass agreement again comes into effect shortly, unless steps be taken by the present Government to amend or annul the same, and,

"Whereas, we believe that the sanctity of agreements, drawn up for the purpose of protecting the interests of the general public, is at stake,

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Central Board of the United Farmers of Alberta demand that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, as it stands, be again put into operation."

While railway officials have been carrying on a vigorous fight, before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation Costs, at Ottawa, against the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, Premier Greenfield, representing the Alberta Government, Hon. George Langley, Norman Lambert, for the Canadian Council of Agriculture, H. J. Symington, as counsel for the three Prairie Provinces, have urged upon the committee the desirability of holding the C.P.R. to its contract, providing for lower freight rates. Unless Parliament intervenes, the agreement will automatically come into operation in July.

W. B. Lanigan, freight traffic manager of the C.P.R., and other well-known railway men, have suggested that the agreement should not be restored but that in its place reductions should be given on basic commodities to include the rough products of the field, the mine, the forest and the sea. Mr. Lanigan said that among these commodities grain in the Prairie Provinces, both to the lakehead and proportionately to Vancouver for export, should be included. He believed rates should be set by the railway commission.

Mr. Symington contended that a return to the agreement would merely remove an existing disparity against the West, and not constitute discrimination against the East.

Premier Greenfield's statement dealt largely with general agricultural conditions, and he described very fully the handicap under which Alberta farmers labor, saying that while freight rates did not constitute the whole difficulty, they were the main items. At a point in the centre of the Province the farmer

got 20 cents a bushel for oats, while the freight rate to Fort William was 14 1-10 cents. At Grande Prairie the farmer received 13 cents, and the freight rate was 21 3-5 cents a bushel. He described the Crow's Nest Pass agreement as the bill of rights of the western Provinces.

Premier Oliver of British Columbia contended that the agreement should be revised.

The Morning Albertan of Calgary urges that, "the agreement be restored, and then if the railways can present an alternative plan which provides for a better adjustment of freight rates, taking into consideration the price already paid by the west for the advantages received, then let it be considered. In the meantime Canada would be very unwise to listen to the beguiling of the railways and yield something in return for uncertain promises. Mr. Murphy of the C.P.R. explains that the idea that the railway companies had any thought of tearing up any agreements with the people has never been considered. It would be somewhat alarming if the C.P.R. ever start to tear up all the agreements it has with the Canadian people."

:o:

THE NEW CANADIAN PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

(Continued from Page 13)

than 214 branches. At the same time we are informed that the richest man in the world is the Canadian. The reason given for this is because we are now worth per capita no less than \$225, while before the war our capital per head was only \$55. This, of course, in itself is very misleading, because if you take \$1,000,000 and divide it between ten men, each man is fairly well off; but if you give the major portion of the \$1,000,000 to one man, the other nine may be close on the verge of want.

Farmers, Manufacturers, and the Income Tax

"We have spent millions upon millions of dollars trying to bolster up our manufacturing industry. Taking 1919, I find that the capital invested in agriculture amounted to \$7,379,299,000, and the production amounted to \$2,135,043,000. The capital invested in manufacturing amounted \$3,230,686,368 and the production amounted to \$3,520,724,039. The figures show rather striking results as to the wealth being produced and as to the failure of one and the success of the other. I find looking at the income tax returns, that in 1920 the farmers were able to pay on income tax only the amount of \$525,836, while the manufacturers were able to pay no less than \$2,551,503. The following year agriculture was able to pay about \$100,000 more, while the manufacturers were able to pay upwards of \$6,000,000 more, no less than \$8,217,730. I would like to point out that although the manufacturers had only half as much invested as the farmers, they were able to pay fourteen times as much as the farmers in income tax.

"I find that the woollen textile industry produced woollen goods in 1920 to the amount of \$28,000,000. This did not all go in wages. Manufacturers often blame labor unions, but I find that in wages and salaries the full amount paid by the woollen textile industry was only \$5,407,515. If there is anything that should be given to the people of this country at as low a rate as possible, it is woollen goods."

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Parliament and the Canadian Fisheries

By H. E. SPENCER.

In the article below, H. E. Spencer, M.P., reports on the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons on Marine and Fisheries, of which he is a member. During the sittings of the committee the fact was revealed that the consumers of Canada are paying six times as much for the fish they buy as the fishermen are receiving in payment for their labor.

The matter of the wide spread in prices of the fish caught in Lake Winnipeg, and what the consumer paid, was discussed very fully by the Committee of the House of Commons on Marine and Fisheries, recently, Mr. Ward of the Progressives, taking a prominent part as the lake is partly in his constituency. Mr. Pound of the Department, gave evidence. It was shown that the consumer was paying about six times as much for the fish as the fishermen were getting. The whole question seemed to be one of marketing.

Some time ago, it was mentioned, a meeting had been held in Winnipeg at which the fishermen were well represented. This matter was taken up, also that of the regulation of the mesh of the fish net. It appears that two American firms are the only buyers of the fish in large quantities.

With reference to the salmon fishing of British Columbia, Mr. Pound pointed out that there were no less than five different species of salmon and gave a very interesting lecture with respect to same. He told of the fish going into the river water for spawning annually, and dying afterwards. He also mentioned that there was one good year in four when there was a plentiful supply. It was also pointed out that the Fraser was the biggest salmon fishery in the world, but in spite of that, on account of the severe trapping that is going on, the salmon fishery will soon be a thing of the past if something is not done to restrict, in some way, the catching of the salmon. No less than 3,200 nets have been known to be out in a distance of 15 miles.

The route the salmon take in going from the sea to the spawning grounds is through American water, and although nearly all the spawning grounds are in Canadian waters, the Americans have the first opportunity of catching the fish as they come in. Realizing the loss to both countries if the fishing industry is spoiled, the Canadian Government made an effort to get a treaty effected between the United States and this country, laying down certain laws to protect the fishing industry.

It appears that the individual states in the U.S.A. have control of their own fisheries, except in the matter of International Treaties, and it was through the jealousy of the states in behalf of their rights as against Washington, that the treaty fell through, and the Senate ultimately turned down the suggestions proposed.

A commission was again called last December and one of the rules suggested was that no fishing should be done by either side for 12 days after the fish began to come in, in order to give what they thought would be 50 per cent of the fish a chance to get to their spawning grounds. This suggestion, however, was not accepted by the American authorities.

A rather interesting fact in regard to the salmon fishery in the Fraser River is that at a place called Hell's Gate, where the water flows very fast, the salmon with some difficulty manage to go through to the waters above on account of having what was called a resting pool just above the "Gate." This fact was not recognized until the C.P.R., who were building a track in the vicinity of these narrows, threw a great deal of debris into the river with the result that it spoiled the resting pool. Without this chance of resting, it was found the salmon could not pass the rapids. For this reason then, 1917, which should have been the good year for the salmon fishing, turned out to be a failure. After the damage that had been done was realized, the Railway Company were approached on the matter, and they removed the debris and stood the cost of same.

It was pointed out that the only way to save the salmon fishery in the future is by a Federal treaty between Canada and the United States, and to this end the Department of Marine and Fisheries is working.

ORGANIZED FARMERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES GROWING IN INFLUENCE.

(Continued from Page 18)

at the present time upon the subject of local taxation, in which they wished changes to be made, in order to relieve the land from burdens which they considered unfair. They had succeeded in obtaining the active co-operation of the Land Owners' Union and the Agricultural Workers' Union, and expected to have a bill before the House of Commons next session, unitedly supported by the agricultural interests.

Already, the English visitor stated, the Union had accomplished something in the matter of assessment for income tax. He explained that the taxation of farmers for income was formerly based on an assessment of one-third of the actual value of their land. In the second year of the war the basis upon which the tax was levied was changed. It was raised to the actual rental value of the land, and in the third year of the war it was raised again, to double the rental value. The Union, however, has now succeeded in obtaining a reduction to the actual rental value. Last year, Mr. Ward declared, the taxes on his own farm for Imperial and local purposes had exceeded by \$250 the entire rental value of his farm.

Discussing the political aspects of the work of the National Union of Farmers, the English visitor said that the Union has made no attempt to elect members to the House of Commons. There is as a matter of fact no direct representation of agriculture in the House. Both the Liberal and Unionist parties, however, said Mr. Ward, were anxious to put forward men who had been endorsed by the Farmers' Union. In future elections the Union intended to endorse a number of candidates. It would be out of the question, Mr. Ward believed, for the Union to elect its own direct representatives unless the Land Owners' Union and the Agricultural Workers' Union worked in co-operation.

Favor Embargo

The main purpose of the visit of the English farmers was to investigate the cattle situation. Mr. Ward is a large feeder of cattle, and Mr. Morray a breeder. They stated that the attitude of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales is one of uncompromising

hostility to the removal of the cattle embargo, which they claim would be very detrimental to British cattle breeding. The Union considered it to be not a matter of conjecture, but of reasoned certainty, that if the embargo were removed, for every Canadian store imported, the number of English stores would decline by two, and the British breeders' and feeders' operations would thus be seriously affected. Northumberland was the only county in England and Wales in which the farmers were in favor of the removal of the embargo.

Mr. Ward seriously doubted whether Canada could supply a steady strain of stocker cattle. He believed that the natural market was to be found in the United States. He said, however, that in a very real sense Canadian cattle came into competition with the British beef. At a recent auction sale in Britain, sixty head of Canadian cattle, quite as good, according to the buyer, as Mr. Ward's own best bulk, had been bought by one of the large breeders.

Chilled Beef

Chilled meat, when sold as such, did not, said Mr. Ward, command the same price as English fresh beef. It was generally acknowledged, however, that a considerable quantity of chilled meat was sold as fresh by unscrupulous retailers. Cattle killed on arrival in Britain were sold on the same block as the home grown cattle.

The average British feeder considered, Mr. Ward stated, that if he cleared his expenses in feeding cattle and had the manure to the good, he was pretty well repaid. Fertilizers were of the greatest importance, and it was the aim of the average farmer to secure as much fertilizer as possible in the form of barnyard manure.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR GRANDE PRAIRIE.

Following the successful vote on the municipal hospital district scheme in the Grande Prairie district, plans are being made for a twenty-bed hospital. The debenture issue of the district will be \$30,000. The district includes 72 townships.

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Continued from Page 19)

quents in the Province. The delegation stated that the need of such homes was very great.

Howard W. Tye, for nearly twenty years construction engineer with the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed superintendent of the Provincial Government's railway, The Lacombe and Northwestern, in succession to H. G. Dimsdale, who has been appointed highways' commissioner for the Province. The appointment was announced by Hon. Vernon Smith, Minister of Railways, who expresses satisfaction at being able to secure a man of Mr. Tye's experience and capabilities.

From Sept. 1st, 1921, to May 20th, 1922, a total of 6,400,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped out of the Lethbridge division of the C.P.R., which includes the territory from Okotoks south to the boundary and east to Dunmore Junction near Medicine Hat.

E. J. Fream, secretary of the United Grain Growers, has been appointed commissioner under the Southern Alberta Relief Act, and will take office at once.

All Milk and Cream Producers asked to Contribute Fifty Cents to support of these Dairy organizations:

ALBERTA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
(Producers' Section)
NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Producers' Section of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, held at Edmonton, February 14th and 15th, 1922, the following resolution was adopted:—

"Whereas the National Dairy Council is vital in the dairy development of this Province and the Dominion; and whereas the Council requires much capital to be efficient and for development; therefore we, the producers, go on record as favoring the donation of fifty cents per producer, to be collected in the week ending July 8 by the co-operation of manufacturers and producers; money to be divided equally between the Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association and the National Dairy Council."

The Alberta Dairymen's Association is a voluntary organization composed of "those engaged in the production and manufacture of milk and cream and milk distributors in the Province of Alberta," banded together for the "consideration and advancement of all matters tending towards the improvement of the Dairy Industry in Alberta."

The National Dairy Council is a National Society chartered by the Dominion Government to work for the improvement of the great Dairy Industry. It is not a commercial organization. It depends for its financial support on contributions of the affiliated provincial organizations.

During the week ending July 8 every producer of milk or cream in Alberta will be asked for Fifty cents toward the support of these organizations. The money contributed to the Alberta Dairymen's Association will be administered entirely by the Producers' Section in the interests of the dairy producers of this Province.

Manufacturers and Distributors have been asked to co-operate in making this collection.

Committee, Producers' Section, Alberta Dairymen's Association, 1922

N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds, Chairman; Chas. Burnell, North Edmonton, Vice-Chairman; Norman Clarke, Didsbury, Secretary-Treasurer; Thomas Noble, Daysland; Grant Paulsen, Ponoka; W. A. Tiffin, Lethbridge.



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CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

(Continued from Page 8)

sible for inflation," he continued, "but it is not true that the war was chiefly responsible for our present dangerous economic crisis."

The Situation in Brief

Summing up, he made the following principal points:

1. That as a result of the policy of inflation, farmers lost \$6,000,000,000 on the 1919 crop.

2. That as a result of the policy of deflation that followed, farmers were behind \$14,000,000,000 on the 1920 crop and on the 1921 crop.

3. That on account of the slump in farm prices, and the consequent stagnation of industry and business all along the line, six or seven million workers were thrown out of employment, which, with wage reductions, resulted in losses to wage-earners estimated by the United States Department of Labor at \$10,000,000,000 a year.

4. That losses to owners of plants that reduced their output or closed down amount to another \$10,000,000,000 a year.

5. That losses of merchants and other business men incident to the reduction of buying power and the slowing up of manufacturing industry have been estimated by competent authorities at \$5,000,000,000.

6. That these losses to the several industries aggregate \$88,000,000,000 in two years.

7. That public debts, farm loans, and obligations of public utility corporations capitalized against production mainly during the period of high prices amount to \$78,475,000,000.

8. That at present values these capitalized charges upon production amount to at least \$156,950,000,000.

9. That excess profits accumulating when prices were high amount, after taxes and post-war losses, to approximately \$42,000,000,000, which at present values would amount to \$84,000,000,000.

10. That if we estimate \$50,000,000,000 only of debts of public utilities as having accumulated while prices were inflated, there now stands against production a capitalized charge of \$100,000,000,000 as the result of deflation, which, added to the extra profits charge, gives a total of \$184,000,000,000.

11. That the total accumulated charge on production due to war inflation, and after war inflation, plus the losses due to non-functioning of capital since the war, is \$273,000,000.

Expand Capacity for Consumption

Senator Ladd concludes that "it is evident that instead of being in need of more capital, it will be necessary further to expand our capacity for consumption in order to prevent too great an accumulation. There is no lack of buying power in the aggregate, but it is concentrated in the hands of those who are unable to use it, and who have lately proved their inability to apply it as capital in further production. The most advanced economic thinkers in England have developed the doctrine that credit should be organized and controlled in such a manner as to enable all the people to buy the goods that all the people produce."

Knowledge of Principles Needed

The necessity for an open inquiry, in which the bearing of the financial and credit systems upon depression in agriculture and industry shall be freely canvassed, is strongly emphasized by the advocates of the Douglas proposals. Dis-

cussing the proposals in "Under New Management," which was recently reviewed in this paper, Hugh P. Vowles, M.I.Mech.E., declares, "Before it is possible to frame a solution, the process as it is now in being must be clearly understood, and most reformers have manifestly failed to grasp the inner details of the machinery in which they have been caught." Mr. Vowles then goes on rapidly to cover the whole ground, first by an analysis of the present financial system, and then by an outline of the reforms which are being sought.

"I am encouraged in doing this," he says, "because although the scheme is simple when once it has been grasped, yet to arrive at a full understanding of it necessitates clear ideas on the subject of finance, a subject with which not one person in ten thousand has any intimate acquaintance; the result being that the great body of the public are profoundly ignorant and uninterested in it—of course to the very great advantage of the financier."

One of the principal obstacles to the enlightenment of the public by discussion in which economic subjects may be fairly examined, it is contended, lies in the circumstance that the great majority of newspapers and many educational institutions are unable, owing to entanglement with financial interests, to provide a fair field.

Fault Lies With Public

Other advocates of the proposed reforms contend that it would be as unwise for the farmers of Canada to accept without question the opinions of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association upon the economics of the tariff, as it is to accept unquestioningly the orthodoxy of financial men upon the relation of agricultural depression to the existing credit system. "It would be idle, however," stated W. Bell, Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a recent address to the Rotary Club of Wakefield, England, "to assume that the Financier-Bankers are the unregenerate villains of the tragedy of the Industrial Crisis; for they—both Jew and Gentile—have every 'right' to manipulate the money market for their own ends so long as we permit them. It is the system that is at fault, and not altogether the men who handle it; and I blame the public at large for submitting to such an iniquitous system as private control of credit, since we are all victims of its unchallenged sway."

In the Canadian Parliament

The subject of credit-reform has been discussed in the Canadian House of Commons on a number of occasions during the present session of Parliament.

(Continued in Next Issue)

ACREAGE IN CROP.

According to an estimate prepared by the crop statistician of the Agricultural Department, there is very little increase in acreage in wheat in the Province this year, but a considerable increase in acreage in oats. Returns have not yet been completed.

In co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the crop statistics branch of the Agricultural Department has circulated among the farmers of the Province schedules for the collection of statistics regarding acreage in crop and livestock sold since June 1921, and that now on hand. Farmers are urged to fill in these schedules as soon as possible and return them to the office of the Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton.



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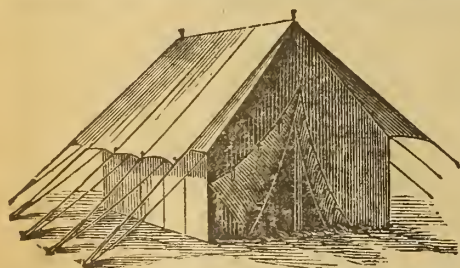
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CONDITION OF STOCK YARDS.

(Continued from Page 7)

It is our endeavor to keep all the stock yards in a clean, sanitary condition, but owing to the vast number of these places and the small number of our inspectors, it is possible that a stock yard may get into an unsanitary condition and remain so for some time before the visit of an inspector may occur.

"It would greatly conduce to the successful working of our system if farmers' organizations would give specific information to us whenever they find a stock yard in an unsatisfactory condition. An inspector would then be sent to make a report and the railway would be instructed to make the necessary changes.

"We will be glad to do all in our power to have every stock yard in Canada maintained in a sanitary condition."

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

The Provincial Secretary has received from the Veterinary Director General a memorandum regarding the following resolution passed by the U.F.A. Annual Convention:

"Whereas it is necessary to get a health certificate from a veterinary surgeon in shipping cars of cattle, and

"Whereas in some cases the issuer of the certificates never sees the stock,

"Be it resolved, therefore, that the inspection of said stock be enforced or the charge cancelled."

The memorandum states that the health certificates in question are known as district health certificates, and are furnished in consequence of United States Regulation No. 38, which prohibits the importation of Canadian cattle for grazing or feeding unless accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinary, stating that no contagious disease affecting cattle, except tuberculosis, has existed in the district in which the cattle have been kept for the preceding sixty days. It will be seen, therefore, that this certificate does not require the inspection of the stock shipped, but merely certifies to the general health of the cattle in the district in which the shipment originates.

The memorandum points out that while it is not absolutely necessary for these certificates to accompany shipments consigned from one part of Canada to another, it is otherwise impossible to sell the cattle for export, and shippers are obliged, when no district health certificate is sent with the shipment, to accept a lower price.

It is also stated that the veterinarians who issue the certificates, while appointed by the Department, receive no payment for this service other than the fee which they are authorized to collect from the shipper, which must not exceed \$2.

IRRIGATION DITCH BRIDGES.

Information has been secured by the Provincial Secretary from the Chairman of the Irrigation Council, on behalf of a farmer whose land is divided and surrounded on three sides by irrigation ditches, as to the method of procedure to have bridges constructed at suitable places. Section 10a of the Irrigation Districts Act, which was added to the Act at the last session of the Legislature, provides that the Board of Trustees of the district "may provide farm

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bridges for the purpose of giving access to land severed from other land of the same owner by reason of the construction of an irrigation ditch." Any farmer who is not satisfied with the proposals of the Board should appeal to the Irrigation Council, at Lethbridge, giving the particulars of the case. The decision of the Irrigation Council is final.

"HOW TO ORGANIZE AND CARRY ON A U.F.A. LOCAL."

"How to Organize and Carry On a Local of the United Farmers of Alberta," is the title of a booklet which has been of great service to many secretaries and members of U.F.A. Locals. It gives full information regarding the procedure necessary in organizing a new Local, hints on the conduct of meetings, rules of order, an outline of the duties of officers, suggested plans of work, programs and activities, advice to canvassers for new members, a list of achievements of the U.F.A. and a list of proposed achievements, short histories of some successful Locals and of the organization, suggested subjects for debates, and addresses of officials to whom to write for various information. Every member interested in the success of his Local should have a copy of this useful little book, which can be obtained from Central Office at ten cents per copy.

RULES OF ORDER.

Of particular value to presidents and vice-presidents of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals is the booklet, "The Conduct of a Public Meeting," by Miss E. Cora Hind. Central Office has a supply of these little books at ten cents a copy. In addition to the presentation, in a clear and concise form, of the rules of order for public meetings, the duties of the presiding officer and of the secretary are outlined.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Freeland Local has appointed a committee to arrange a membership drive.

Crop Yield in Alberta Low in Season of 1921

Returns of crop yields for 1921 have now been compiled by the Alberta Department of Agriculture from reports given from 3114 threshing rigs in the Province. While this includes only about three-fourths of the threshing rigs, the averages compiled from these returns give a good general indication of the average yields over the whole Province for 1921. The returns from the 3114 machines give a total yield of all grains of 56,447,972 bushels. A comparison of the average yields of various grains for 1921 with the average yields for the 10 years previous is interesting.

| | Average yield 1921 | Average yield 10 years previous |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Winter wheat .. | 16.98 | 20.55 |
| Spring wheat ... | 11.76 | 18.53 |
| Oats | 30.13 | 35.09 |
| Barley | 23.56 | 25.15 |
| Rye | 11.07 | 19.45 |
| Flax | 4.78 | 7.73 |

CHIROPRACTORS

The amendment to the Medical Profession Act, passed by the last session of the Legislature, provides, with regard to chiropractors, that any chiropractor practising before March 1st, 1922, in this Province, may obtain from the Registrar of the University an interim license entitling him to practise for one year, upon production of evidence that he is a graduate of a school of chiropractic recognized by the Senate of the University.

The annual picnic of the Chestermere Community Club will be held on June 21st.

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Returns Show Alberta Government Outlays

Expenditure on Demonstration Farms

A return to Mr. Milnes as to expenditures on demonstration farms, brought down by the Provincial Government, shows the following figures:

Capital expenditures from 1911 to 1921:
Athabasca \$20,118.72, Claresholm \$52,694.72, Gleichen \$35,494.07, Medicine Hat \$32,984.99, Olds \$69,364.69, Raymond \$66,496.87, Sedgewick \$51,977.79, Stoney Plain \$65,104.36, Vermilion \$58,566.11, Youngstown \$59,691.12. Total \$512,492.45.

Expenditures on income account for all farms, including head office, as follows:
1911—\$10,835.43, 4 farms; 1912—\$36,990.89 7 farms; 1913—\$82,620.58; 1914—\$66,837.14; 1915—\$70,231.95; 1916—\$59,235.29; 1917—\$57,986.76; 1918—\$75,645.66; 1919—\$81,752.76; 1920—\$72,235.82; 1921—\$61,674.96.

The revenue from the farms for the years from 1911 to 1921 was as follows:
Athabasca \$10,824.05, Claresholm \$57,492.06, Medicine Hat \$50,410.83, Olds \$47,282.40, Gleichen \$1,156.60, Raymond \$5,070.19, Sedgewick \$55,693.16, Stoney Plain \$54,503.85, Vermilion \$46,544.19, Youngstown \$4,038.41. Total \$333,284.75.

A return to Mr. Buckley, of Gleichen, shows that liquor in stock Jan. 1920 was valued at \$388,175.00, and stock of Jan. 1st, 1921 was valued at \$962,607.38. Amount of liquor purchased by the Government since August 1921, totalled \$54,646.94. Salaries to drug store inspectors during 1920 totalled \$10,865.25 and in 1921 totalled \$14,642.42. Salaries to billiard hall inspectors in 1920 totalled \$5,124.96 and in 1921 totalled \$3,909.28 for part year.

Cost of Legal Services.

A return to Mr. Milnes shows that the Government in 1921 paid \$39,253.08 for legal services apart from the employees of the Attorney General's Department. Such services included legal services in prosecution of special cases, etc. Agents of the Attorney General's Department in prosecutions were paid \$27,050.42 during 1921, and in the police courts of Edmonton and Calgary agents of the Attorney General were paid \$3,905.00.

E. B. Cogswell, crown prosecutor, Edmonton, was paid \$7,106.00 and James Short at Calgary was paid \$6,970. The appointment of R. A. Smith as general solicitor for the department will obviate much expenditure of this kind in the future.

A return to Mr. Milnes shows that the total assessable lands in the province is 38,205,748.81 acres, of which the equalized value for assessment purposes is \$602,256,069.71, an average per acre of \$15.49. The supplementary revenue tax on the total acreage of farm and ranch lands was \$1,204,512.14. The revenue on leased lands is not yet available. The same return shows that in 1921 there was voted \$350,000 for main highways maintenance, and \$115,842.83 was spent; for main highway construction there was voted \$1,000,000 and \$625,940.85 was spent; for local and district road maintenance there was voted \$300,000 and there was spent \$653,364.23.

A return to Mr. Buckley shows that on the "Cow Bill" there had been loaned to March 15, 1922, a total of \$1,799,322.00 and there had been paid a total of \$401,617.23. The outstanding principal to this date was \$1,397,704.77, and outstanding

interest was \$93,214.33 to Feb. 28th. There are 803 associations under the bill and the number of cattle bought to Dec. 31st, 1921, totalled \$27,811.00. A total of 952 have died. The line of credit extended by the Merchants' Bank totalled \$1,525,000.00. Under the bill there had been loaned for feed \$21,836.43, and repaid \$2,676.84. There have been applications for feed totalling \$2,500.00 this year.

:o:

CANADA'S NEW CITIZENS' DAY (Continued from Page 6)

Economic conditions are bad at present, we all know that, and it will take all of us farmers to better them. Times are critical; it will take all the brains and energy of all our farmers and farm women to set things right, and through being citizens and members of the U.F.A. we can do our share.

Objects of Future Citizens' Day.

A resolution on this subject was passed at the last Annual Convention. I would interpret its objects to be, to promote naturalization; to bring about a better understanding between the foreign-born and the Canadian-born, so that they will better appreciate each other; and to get them to join our U.F.A., the only economic organization among Alberta farmers, which knows neither race nor creed, and whose main object is co-operation of all farmers for the good of all the people.

To carry out the spirit of the resolution, I would suggest that the secretary of each Local send invitations to all unnaturalized members and unnaturalized residents of the district; and then arrange a programme. The resolution suggests "a programme of speeches by U.F.A. workers on citizenship, process of naturalization, and other topics, followed by an entertainment." Invite all the men, women and young people to join the organization. There should be a special appeal to the women and juniors. They should be made to feel that they are needed, and that the Local desires to welcome them on July 1st, 1923, as naturalized citizens.

In those localities where Dominion Day has already been planned, could not arrangements be made with the committee in charge to allow a place on the programme for a brief reference to the carrying out of the spirit of the resolution?

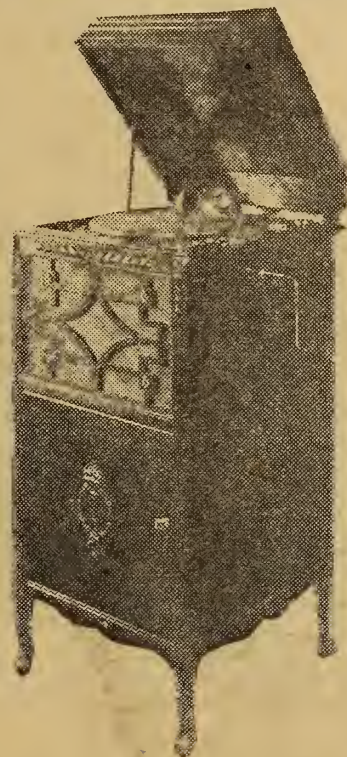
An Appeal to New Canadians.

In closing this article I want to say a few words to the foreign-born themselves. No effort of the U.F.A. to assist you will do any good, unless you, men and women, are anxious to become real citizens. Be determined to learn English. Do not be too insistent on obtaining literature in your native language, though some of this may be useful. Translate it for the older folks, if you have to, read it until you grasp the meaning; but English is one of the easiest languages to learn, and everybody can acquire at least a working knowledge of it within four or five years. Let your young men improve their knowledge of English by working for English-speaking people, let your girls do the same, if possible. Urge the brightest lads to study, and see that some of your smartest girls study for nursing. In the future, public health nurses of foreign birth will be a blessing to the women coming from the old land. Education is the keynote of it all; get all you can of it, and let the U.F.A. help you to help yourselves.

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Crop Conditions in First Week in June

Indicating the condition of the crops in Alberta during the latter part of the first week in June, the crop report printed below was issued by the United Grain Growers on June 8th.

Southern Division.

Agents' reports of June 3rd were, not very optimistic, as on account of the very hot weather and some winds nearly all districts were beginning to need rain. However, very little damage was done to the crop, but the whole situation has been changed, and the crops have been greatly benefited by the general rains of the second week of the month, as agents' daily letters from each station that we have heard from report a good fall of moisture.

Agents on the Cardston line of the C.P.R. report some damage by grasshoppers. On the Foremost line some damage has been done by cut worms. On the Crow line, Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, some damage has been done at Purple Springs, Bow Island and Winnifred by cutworms.

Grasshoppers and Cutworms.

Calgary and Macleod, grasshoppers are bad at Granum, Claresholm and Staveland, and doing slight damage at Nanton and Cayley. On the Aidersyde line cutworms are reported working at Nobleford and Barons. Grasshoppers have done quite a lot of damage in the district west of Barons. Hoppers are reported very thick but very little damage has been done from Barons to Blackie.

On the Retlaw-Lomond line the crop has been damaged 15 to 20 per cent. by cutworms. Crops are reported in fine shape from Lacombe to Compeer on the Coronation line.

Quite a lot of damage has been done by wind at Munson, Morrin and Rowley. Rowley reports slight damage by grasshoppers.

Reports on the Goose Lake Line are good with the exception that rain is needed very badly at Craigmyle and Delia.

Northern Half of Province.

In Grande Prairie and district the weather continued cold until about May 28th, when it turned very warm, and on May 31st the thermometer in Grand Prairie and Clairmont registered 90 degrees. The crops seemed to be nearly as far advanced as in the Edmonton district and in spite of the fact that the latter part of the week ending June 3rd farmers were complaining about it being dry, there was no visible evidence of either grain crops or the grass suffering for the lack of moisture. A heavy snow fell in the Grande Prairie district on the morning of June 6th. The wheat acreage will be slightly increased and the coarse grain will be practically the same as last year.

Edmonton District.

In the Edmonton district, although the Northern parts of this district appear to be in fairly good shape, the country in the immediate vicinity of Edmonton showed signs of slight damage on account of drought the latter part of the week ending June 3rd. Some fields of barley and oats were starting to turn yellow at the tip. Reports, however, would indicate that this district got some rain on June 5th and 6th, but again cleared up on Wednesday and Thursday. Points north of Edmonton to Athabasca report that practically no rain fell in this district.

Edmonton C.N.R. East.

On the Edmonton C.N.R. line to the Saskatchewan Boundary, the week commencing May 28th started in warm and the temperature rose steadily until June 3rd, when it clouded up with showers in a number of districts. Reports would indicate that the Eastern part of this line is in far better condition than in the vicinity of Edmonton, although the latter part of the week hot winds prevailed which ate up the moisture very fast. Some rain over most of this district between June 6th and 7th, which was badly needed. The average height of wheat is from four to eight inches and a considerable amount of oats from two to six inches high. There will be an increase in the wheat acreage of about 15 per cent., oats and barley about the same as last year. Frost has been reported, from points in this district, and in some cases being very heavy.

G.T.P. Edmonton East.

Condition are similar on the G.T.P. east to Saskatchewan to those on the C.N.R. North, with the exception that there is some little damage by wind drifting the soil around Edgerton and Chauvin. The soil in this district is generally light and therefore suffering slightly from the lack of moisture. There is a slight increase in the acreage of wheat, with perhaps a slight decrease in oats and barley and a slight increase in rye. Frost reported at some points on this line.

East From Wetaskiwin.

The C.P.R. from Wetaskiwin to the Saskatchewan boundary is in perhaps the best condition of any line in the Northern part of Alberta, although high winds with an intense heat prevailed the greater part of the first week in June. This district had more moisture in the early part of the season than further north. Reports would indicate that in some parts of this line wheat is from six to nine inches high and oats from four to six inches above the ground; also some slight damage by soil drifting. No damage by cutworms or grasshoppers in districts heretofore mentioned. Frost reported at some points on this line.

On the G.T.P., Camrose to Calgary.

Hot dry winds prevailed over the whole of the G.T.P. line from Camrose to Calgary the greater part of the first week in June. Moisture is badly needed. Tuesday and Wednesday brought cloudy weather with rain in the Northern part, but very little moisture fell at Beiseker, Swallow and Three Hills. The average height of the wheat is from four to seven inches; the greater part and especially the Southern part of this line is badly in need of moisture.

C.P.R. Calgary to Edmonton.

This district was very dry until June 5th or 6th, when the weather became cloudy and rain fell in most districts on this line. Reports, however, would indicate that there was a greater amount of precipitation around the Red Deer and Wetaskiwin district, than either at Edmonton or the Southern part. Leduc reports rain on June 6th from 9.30 in the morning until evening; and frost on Wednesday evening, but not sufficient to damage crops. Didsbury reports slight damage by grasshoppers, and damage by drought. Reports from Rimbey and Bentley would also indicate lack of moisture. Wheat is from five to eight inches high. Points from Red Deer north report frost on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The district directly east of Calgary, extending to Standard, is perhaps as dry as any part in Northern Alberta and Standard, Irricana, Dairo and Beiseker report very little rain, in some cases only sufficient to settle the dust. Grasshoppers are also getting started in the districts extending from Langdon to Standard. Cool weather seemed to check their progress but it is the general opinion that they will likely come out stronger than ever when it turns warm again. Acme reports some damage by wind drifting and some by grasshoppers. This is mostly around the edges of the fields. Late reports from points adjacent to Calgary are that little rain fell.

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U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department designed to give advice on points of law for the benefit of U.F.A. members. All inquiries must be forwarded through the Secretary of a U.F.A. Local, accompanied by the regular fee charged by the Legal Department. Inquiries cannot be answered when forwarded by individual members or when unaccompanied by the fee.

In this column from time to time will be published a selection of those inquiries and the replies of the Legal Department, which, in the opinion of the Editor, are of such general character as to be of value to our members as a whole.

MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.

Question: My farm is mortgaged for \$600, at 10 per cent. Do you think I could get another mortgage when this expires at lower interest and a clause included allowing me to pay back from the principal any sum over \$50 at any time?

Answer: Several companies are advancing money on first mortgage security, on farm lands in good districts; the rate of interest charged varies from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. In renewing your present mortgage or obtaining a new loan we would suggest that you endeavor to have a clause embodied providing that you will be allowed to pay at any time upon three months' notice any portion of the unmatured principal. This, of course, is a condition which many of the persons who lend money will not consent to, but it is wise to have such a clause embodied in your mortgage, if possible.

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